Segregation-1930

California

TWO DECISIONS JUST RENDERED BY COURT OF APPEALS VIEWED BY LEADERS AS EVIDENCE DESIRED TO UPHOLD CONSTITUTION

Two decisions by the United States District Court of Appeals, one in California and the other in Virginia, are of importance to our racial group and will go a long way toward encouraging our effort to fully establish our rights as citizens of this great nation.

The first by Justice Sloane of Fresno, Calif., is as follows: "Negroes are eligible to membership in the Parkridge Country Club, near Corona, in Riverside county." Action was brought by stockholders of the club to prevent sale or transfer of club stock to Negroes, but this Judge Sloane ruled was illegal.

Most of us are familiar with the Parkridge Country Club and with some of its promoters, but not so many were aware of the court decision barring our people from membership in the organization. The above decision tends to clarify the situation, and the decision is only what it could justly be if the "civil rights bill" introduced by Assemblyman Frederick M. Roberts and passed by the legislature has any merit.

The other decision, handed down by the U. S. District Court of Virginia, deals with the property rights and especially occupancy by members of our racial group who seek better residential conveniences.

We quote here for the benefit of our readers: "Richmond's city ordinance barring Negroes from establishing homes in certain residential areas was declared unconstitutional by the United States Court of Appeals."

There is no doubt but what this decision will have a far-reaching effect and is of untold interest to members of our race who have bought property in neighborhoods of this city which carry racial restrictions, especially as to occupancy.

Several cases of this character are now pending at our local courts. The most recent adverse decision suffered by members of our race was the case of Mrs. Sally Trainer, who lost her case, but is now preparing to go back into court and fight for her rights.

NEW YORK WORLD

FEB 1 1930

COURT BARS NEGRO FROM OWN HOUSE

Rules Only Caucasians Can Occupy Premises for 99 Years

DECISION IN LOS ANGELES

Her Occupation Encroached Upon Restriction

LOS ANGELES—Under a ruling handed down by Superior Judge Vicini Mrs. Sally Trainor, a Negro preacher, is forbidden to occupy her property at No. 160 East 4th Street or permit any other non-Caucasian to live there for ninety-nine years. The mandate of the Court is asserted by lawyers to be the first of its kind in California jurisprudence.

The decision came in an action brought by Neil D. Ross and thirty others, represented by Attorney Victor L. Bentson, against Mrs. Trainor for an injunction and mandate to compel the observance of race restriction in the area wherein the property of the defendant is located.

Notwithstanding that Mrs. Trainor is the owner of the property, she may not occupy the same for residential or other purposes and she may not aid or abet other non-Caucasians in occupying the said premises.

Commenting on the case and the decision Attorney Bentson last night declared:

"The matter of encroachment by Negroes and non-Caucasians upon restricted property has created a situation in Los Angeles. Properties are sold to non-Caucasians in some instances without regard to the restrictions, and after purchasing the property the purchaser believes he has the right to live upon the premises, until objection is raised by neighbors. Title companies do not in their search specify what the restrictions are against the property. Most of the litigation could be avoided if Negro tentatitve purchasers of property first would ascertain whether or not the same is restricted or if the title companies would in their search show the restrictions."

Severest Segregation Rule Rendered By Calif. Court

Law Padlocks Residence in White District to All But Caucasians

IS THE FIRST INSTANCE

Argus

Owner is Denied Right to Occupy Her Own Premises

1-10-30

Special to the St. Louis Argus.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9.—Race restrictian wos given the firmest support that it has ever received in California Monday as the result of a residential segregation ruling handed down in Superior Court which set a precedent in California courts. Under the ruling rendered by Judge Vicini, Mrs. Sally Trainor, preacher evangelist, is forbidden to occupy her property at 160 East Forty-fifth Street or permit any other non-Caucasian to live there for a period of ninety-nine years. This action followed close on the heels of another racial stir in this city resulting from the martial riff between Helen Lee Worthing, former Hollywood moving picture star and her husband, Dr. Eugene Nelson, who admitted he had colored blood in his veins.

Strikes Hard

The mandate of the court, asserted by the lawyers to be first of its kind in California jurisprudence, virtually padlocks the premises of Mrs. Trainor to any others than whites for nearly a century. This ruling will also be applicable in any other similar case and its effect will extend throughout the state.

The decision of the court came in an action brought by Neil D. Ross and thirty others, represented by Attorney Victor L. Bentson, against Mrs. Trainor for an injunction and mandate to compel the observance of race restriction in the area wherein the property of the defendant is located.

Notwithstanding that Mrs. Trainor is the owner of the property, she may not occupy the same for residential or other purposes and she may not aid or abet other non-Caucasians in occupying the said premises. The mandate of the court is to the effect that the said property may not, in the future, be occupied by any noon-Caucasian whatsoever for the period of restriction, which is ninety-nine years.

Comments On Measure

Commenting on the case and the decision Attorney Bentson last night declared:

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Segregation – 1930

General.

A Glance at Segregation

Call

In 1914-15-16 St. Louis and then Louisville tried to segregate Negroes by passing a city ordance forbidding them to live in certain districts of the city.

In 1917, the N. A. A. C. P. took the Louisville case to the United States supreme court where all such city ordinances were ruled unconstitutional.

In 1926, some cities in Louisiana attempted to pass ordinances saying where Negroes could not live, but these were thrown out on the basis of the 1917 decision.

Missouri

Last year, Richmond, Va., decided to pass such an ordinance although it was warned in advance that the U. S. Supreme court had ruled against such laws. In the Virginia courts, the judge held that the Richmond law was unconstitutional. The city carried the case to the U. S. court of appeals where last week the law was again held unconstitutional. Richmond can still appeal to the supreme court.

Failing by law to segregate Negroes, whites have adopted the practice of getting all white property holders in a district to sign a covenant not to sell to Negroes. When one of these broke the covenant and did sell to Negroes, the others went to court to keep Negroes out.

Last fall, the courts of West Virginia held these agreements were null and void and had no effect in that state.

A few weeks later a court in Columbus, O., held that restrictions in deeds were of no effect and refused to oust a colored woman from her home.

Now comes a fresh case from California in which a court has held that a colored woman may not occupy her home because of these agreements, but she may own it. Just what will be done in this case remains to be seen.

DISPATCH

York, Pa.

FEB 4 1930

Answer to "Segregation"

To The Editor:

In answer to "Segregation" in Saturday's Mail Bag, who believes that it was the intention of God that the Negro race be kept distinct. There are other white men also who believe that, but who from the beginning of Negro slavery in America down to the present time have practiced and used their power in changing the color of the race by their secret and indecent relations and are determined to continue not only in such sections where it is now commonly practiced where inter-racial marriage is legally prohibited but by urging other sections to make such prohibitory laws thereby licensing a larger number to participate in this costly indulgence at the expense of the unprotected Negro woman.

Why lose time over such an impractical thing as a separate Negro State? Imagine, if you please, any one State ceding its territory with its traditions and places of National historic setting for money or any other consideration, for the formation of a Negro State? Then imagine equal congressional representation and other equal considerations being given the Negro State? The very feeling (of racial inferiority - as this is not suggested to be done with any any other racial group of racial citizens) which prompts the segregated act would deny any form of equality. I suspect that 'Segregated' Americanism has dwindled to but five per cent as measured by his proposal. Notice at the present time how non-white sovereign states such as China, Philippines, Hayti and Liberia, and other peoples of India and America's recently acquired Danish West India islands are dominated and controlled by the powerful Anglo-Saxon governemnts. Huh! 'Segregation,' beware on what ground you tread. According to present day practice of Negro segregation, involuntary or voluntary,—Residential, Education, Religious, Transportation, Recreation, Employment—evidence is convincing that the Negro is unjustly treated and becomes the victim of the strong which inflicted or forced the segregation. 'Segregation' may include this in his advice to his children. The Negro has served us well, contributing much to our national prosperity and security, therefore be kind to him as you would (or should) to your dog as he, too is an animal, but always remember, however, that he is less than a man. This saying is attributed to 'Honest Abe' and it sounds like him,: You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time.

UNCLE TOM.

Segregation - 1930

Illinois.

Protect Property Values

While colored people own or are buying a great deal of property on the southside, they do not control all of the property in which colored people live. A vast amount of this property is owned by white people who are thinking mainly of the yield that they are getting from their investment. These owners, living in exclusive suburbs, think only of the returns and very little about the condition of the property in as much as colored people are living in these houses. This paper has called attention to property owners on South Parkway and Michigan Avenue that owners are permitting all sorts of basement stores to open up in the finest kinds of residential property. This is being done in open violation to zoning laws and is a means to make each piece of property to produce more revenue.

This practice spoils many blocks on Michigan Avenue and South Parkway as purely residential neighborhoods. Property owners have recourse in the matter if they are willing to fight for their rights. These grocery stores, cleaning establishments and various other business concerns ruin values of residential property and would not be tolerated in another section of the city. When a colored property owner who is trying to protect his life's savings invested in south side property raises his voice in protest, he finds that the absentee owners interested in big yields seem to have more influence than he has who lives in the property he owns. Organized effort will root out these stores which are eye sores to what are otherwise two of Chicago's most beautiful thoroughfares. Drastic steps will have to be taken in order that we may not again be accused for something of which we are guiltless. Let's fight to keep these boulevards beautiful in spite of the absentee owners.

Chicago Property Owners Opposing Negro Neighbors

Chicago, Ill.—"The restriction of property in Woodlawn is over 90 per cent complete," says a letter of the Woodlawn Property Owners Association, signed by Fred L. Helman, secretary, "and by continuing our work we can finish 100 per cent and until it is all signed up some agency must remain active to look after the situation."

A copy of this letter has fallen into good hands, those of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is mightily interested in further statements in it, indicating that an effort is to be made to procure the establishment in Chicago of jim-crow schools. The letter in the hands of the N. A. A. C. P. goes on:

"The school problem is a very bad one at the present time due to the great number of colored children going to the Hyde Park High School and the Sexton School at 60th and Champlain Avenue. The property owners near the Sexton School have restricted their property to white people and they are now finding it hard to get tenants with children who have to be sent to school along with the Negroes. Our restriction of course cannot keep the colored children out of the school and we are taking the necessary steps to see if we can bring about a change in this condidition . . . If your tenants do not mind sending their children to school with Negroes and if you do not mind seeing the colored school children passing through a white district on their way to a white school then you do not need the help of our organization. But if you are not satisfied with these conditions, join with the other members in your community and try to help yourselves. Our membership fee is twenty cents per front foot."

To which the N. A. A. C. P. adds that membership in the N. A. A. C. P. is one dollar up, and better put that front foot forward!

Segregation Letter Gets Into Good Hands

CHICAGO, Ill., May 29—"The restriction of property in Woodlawn is over 90 per cent complete," says a letter of the Woodlawn Property Owners' Association, signed by Fred L. Helman, secretary, "and by continuing our work we can finish 100 per cent and until it is all signed up some agency must remain active to look after the situation."

A copy of this letter has fallen into good hands, those of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is mightily interested in further statements in it, indicating that an effort is to be made to procure the establishment in Chicago of Jim Crow schools. The letter in the hands of the N. A. A. C. P. goes on: "The school problem is a very bad one at the present time, due to the great number of colored children going to the Hyde Park High School and the Sexton School at 60th and Champlain avenue. The property owners near the Sexton School have restricted their property to white people and they are now finding it hard to get tenants with children who have to be sent to school along with the Negroes. Our restriction, of course, cannot keep the colored children out of the school, and we are taking the necessary steps to see if we can bring about a change in this condition. If your tenants do not mind sending their children to school with Negroes, and if you do not mind seeing the colored school children passing through a white district on their way to a white school, then you do not need the help of our organization. But if you are not satisfied with these conditions, join with the other members in your community and try to help yourselves. Our membership fee is 20 cents per front foot."

To which the N. A. A. C. P. adds that membership in the N. A. A. C. P. is $1 up, and better put that front foot forward!

Segregation-1930

Indiana

RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

Indianapolis Recorder

In purchasing a home in the city of Indianapolis, Dr. Clarence A. Lucas, well-known local physician, was entirely within his rights as a bonefide citizen of the United States. To own a home and dwell wherever one chooses is a prerogative guaranteed by the fundamental law of the land.

We understand that efforts on the part of a number of residents of the neighborhood to bring about a repurchase of the property from Dr. Lucas are on foot. The movement started immediately after the physician moved into the newly purchased dwelling. A protest meeting of members of what is known as the Northside League was held for the purpose of deciding on steps to route the Negro neighbor out of the district. Out of the League's confabutation, there came into being a product organization, the specific mission of which is to keep Negro residents out of the so-called white neighborhood.

To strengthen the protest against what is regarded as a trespass on their sacred grounds the members of the League went so far as to issue certain threats that are calculated to produce the desired results. On another page of this issue is published a story of the northside home purchasing episode, which contains the malicious announcement as issued by the League: THAT EVERY COLORED PERSON EMPLOYED IN THE DISTRICT WILL BE DISCHARGED IF DR. LUCAS, AND HIS FAMILY, PERSIST IN LIVING IN THEIR NEWLY PURCHASED RESIDENCE. To put such a drastic reprisal into effect is undoubtedly a privilege of these employers. It is to be hoped however, it will be found unnecessary to utilize any such measures to satisfactorily adjust the controversy. It all goes to unearth the debatable question as to whether or not Dr. Lucas, by purchasing a Central Avenue home for his family exercised his constitutional rights in a manner that is capable of serving the best interest of the race. The fact remains, however, that the step, whatever may have been the physician's purpose for taking it, has been productive of objectionable results.

HOME PURCHASE DRAWS STERN OBJECTIONS

Recorder

MOVING INTO NEWLY PURCHASED MODERN STUCCO DWELLING BY INDIANAPOLIS PHYSICIAN PRECIPITATES STORM IN WELL-TO DO NEIGHBORHOOD.

12-12-30

A concerted program of retaliation was enacted at a largely attended meeting of the Northside League Sunday when it was found that Dr. Clarence A. Lucas, Indianapolis physician had moved into a newly purchased modern stucco home at 3934 Central Avenue. The home, for which Dr. Lucas is said to have paid $8,000 is located in the heart of what is known as Indianapolis' well-to-do district.

Indianapolis Recorder

Out of the protest meeting has emerged, what has since become known as the Northside Protective Association within the Northside League avowedly for the specific purpose of keeping the so-called white district free of Negro residents. What is more, it was unanimously decided at the meeting that should Dr. Lucas and the latter"s family persist in living in their recently purchased home, the league would see to it that every Negro employed in domestic service within the district is discharged forthwith.

This pronouncement has produced a veritable furore among the large number of employes, all of whom are preparing to have something to say personally to the physician about what they think should be done to save their jobs, it is said.

Dr. and Mrs. Lucas and their two children moved into the $8,000 dwelling last Saturday and precipitated a storm of protest that burst forth like a thunderbolt from a clear sky.

In the meantime efforts on the part of a number of incensed property owners and residents of the neighborhood to meneuver Dr. Lucas into disposing of his newly acquired property, proceed with unabated vigor.

An attempt by an Indianapolis Recorder reporter to obtain an interview with Dr. Lucas failed when the physician said, "I have no statement to make." Other efforts to get in touch with Dr. Lucas over telephone were equally unsuccessful.

Dr. C. H. Winders, well known Indianapolis Church Federation official and a leading member of the Interracial committee resides in the 3900 block in Central avenue. Listed also among the dwellers in the neighborhood is T. E. Grinslade, president of The Indianaolis Real Estate board, who lives at 3950 Central avenue.

Grinslade, together with a group of real estate dealers held a conference with the physician Monday noon at his office at 501 North West street. J. J. Argus, Thomas Flarson, Virgil Jones, Sam Manlell and John Lysaght, all whites, also attended the conference said Dr. Lucas has also been approached by a number of prominent colored citizens on the Central Ave. property purchase subject of which the physician is the storm center.

It is said that Dr. Lucas, following the meeting with the real estate men and other citiens expressed himself, to the effect that he was willing to talk business. The physician declined, however, to consider any proposition until he had further considered the subject.

The home of which all eyes are being focussed was formerly owned by Dr. C. A. Orders, a white physician who resided in the house. It was revealed at Dr. Order's office that the physician was out of the city indefinitely.

Claims have been made that Dr. Order sold the home to 'spite' the neighborhood. No reason however could be learned in an interview with neighbors. Several residents denied having any knowledge of a league and its contemplated plans. Leaders in the movement to force the moving of Dr. Lucas are surrounded by secrecy.

RECORDER

Indianapolis Ind

DEC 13 1930

RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

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Segregation - 1930

Maryland.

COUNCIL ADJOURNS WITHOUT PASSING ZONING ORDINANCE

Herald-Communications

7-5-30

Baltimore, Md.

The City Council adjourned Tuesday until Sept. 22nd after refusing by vote of 9 to 6 to continue consideration of the zoning ordinance.

Two Republicans joined with seven Democrats to prolong the delay in disposing of the ordinance which has been in the making exactly three years; two year and three months in the hands of the Zoning Commission and nine months in the hands of the Commission.

The Zoning ordinance is of the utmost importance to the citizens of Baltimore especially property owners and residents, whether owners or renters.

They are entitled to the protection which zoning will give and it should be given with as little delay as its importance demands.

During the nine months that the ordinance formed by the Commission, after mature study and deliberation for more than two years, has been before the Council there has been no charge that the ordinance failed in its purpose and does not meet the city's need.

The only excuse gven for delay is that the Council in the exercise of its power did not intend to be "hurried" in giving the citizens that protection to which they are entitled and for carrying out of which purpose the members of the City Council were elected.

Upon those who have thus refused to complete the work of zoning the city by passage of the ordinance prepared by the Zoning Commission, with whatever amendments may be necessary to perfect it, lies the responsibility for the delay.

Mayor Broening has urged prompt passage of the ordinance after nine months of deliberation and indicated a purpose to call the Council in special session to complete its consideration.

The people of Baltimore are with the Mayor as those who are obstructing the passage of the ordinance will find.

Massachusetts.

Segregation - 1930

FINDS COLOR LINE HALTS REALTY DEAL

Guardian

COLORED LAWYER REFUSES TO PASS DEED FOR WHITE CLIENT 3-15-30

If you were a lawyer and if you were given a check and a deed to put through a real estate deal, and if you found everything else all right, what would you do if you detected in the deed a clause to the effect that no colored person should be allowed to occupy, or lease, or buy the property in question? Boston, Mass.

This is the exact dilemma which faced our own attorney Cyril F. Butler. He represented a hotel concern of Millis, buyers of several lots to be used in connection with the grounds. The sellers, Hub Realty Co., Inc., turned over to Mr. Butler the deed with the understanding that he would get a check from them if he found the record title to the lots good. Mr. Butler went to the Registry of Deeds, found the title good. But when he went up to the desk to have the deed recorded his eyes fell upon the printed clause that the lots are not to be sold to, or occupied by, Colored people. He forthwith put the deed back in his pocket, and has since refused to put through the transaction until the slur on his race is expunged from the deed, and until the Hub Realty Company promises to strike out the clause in future deeds.

What would you have done were you in Mr. Butler's place, having in mind that all the other parties to the transaction are white; and having in mind also the risk of losing a client? What would you have done? The Guardian would like to hear from its readers on this question.

Segregation-1930
6 6

Michigan.

Burning of Cross Nearly Causes Riot

[Chicago Defender Press Service]

MONROE, Mich., May 23.—This city was on the verge of a race riot last week when a mob of whites stoned the newly acquired home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gossett, 705 W. Eighth St. and burned a fiery cross in front of the house.

The failure of police to protect the Gossett home caused members of the Race to take up arms. When it was seen that there would be a clash between the two races, police immediately warned the whites to leave Gossett alone.

The Gossetts are living in a district which is entirely white, and despite the protests, the owner of the house, Mike Seim, refused to oust his tenants. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been asked to assist the Gossetts.

N. A. A. C. P. Officials Confer on Sweet Case

DETROIT, Dec. 19.—Impetus was given to the coming civil suit case instituted against Dr. Ossian Sweet for $150,000 by Mrs. Leon Briener, widow of the man killed in the assault on Dr. Sweet's home in 1925, when Walter White, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Clarence Darrow, nationally known criminal lawyer, came to Detroit last week to confer with the members of the local branch.

Moses L. Walker, president of the local and state branch of the N. A. A. C. P.; Walter White and Clarence Darrow met with Dr. Sweet's attorney, Julian Perry.

The details of the conference were not divulged, but Mr. Walker said that the case had been gone over and was to be submitted to the national legal adjustment committee of the national office in New York.

In the meantime the case, which was near the top of the circuit court calendar, has been dropped back. However, it is expected to be called before the first of the year. Several attempts to have the case decided out of court have been unsuccessful.

Segregation–1930

Missouri

Star
KANSAS CITY
MISSOURI
JUN 6 - 1930

TALK HOMES OF NEGROES

REAL ESTATE BOARD SEEKS TO BETTER PROPERTY VALUES.

Improved Residences, Committee Points Out, Will Increase Worth of Adjacent Buildings as Well as in Districts.

Kansas City realtors interested in stabilizing real estate values in the Negro residential districts and adjoining areas met in the Real Estate Board rooms this afternoon to discuss a report of a committee headed by L. H. Denison.

The committee has conferred with various community improvement associations and with various important Negro organizations on the general subject of a betterment in housing conditions for Negroes.

This summary of the committee's progress and of its general intent was made today by Edward A. Sandler, executive secretary of the board:

"The occupancy survey conducted by the Real Estate Board last January showed clearly that an abnormally high percentage of vacancies existed in residences and apartments in the districts in which Negroes predominated and in the districts immediately adjacent. Likewise, it revealed a need for better housing for the large Negro population in Kansas City.

"Six months' study by subcommittees just has been concluded. Some of the conclusions reached by the committee are:

The instability of real estate values in many portions of this area and in the area immediately adjoining was due to the shifting and expansion of the Negro population into surrounding white territory making available for Negro occupancy a much larger number of houses than the population would justify. This expansion of the Negro population into white districts was due to the desire of the Negro people for better and more modern homes. This had a detrimental effect on the value of the white property beyond the older Negro property vacated. It was felt that if something could be done to better housing conditions within the established Negro districts, this migration into the white districts would not continue, and that a degree of permanency could be established to the Negro areas which would have a tendency to stabilize values within these areas, making it possible to obtain finances for the modernization and the betterment of homes, and possibly the building of new homes in the Negro areas.

"It was found the boundaries of the Negro areas were fairly well established.

"The committee recommends to realtors and other board members that these areas be recognized and that they give their support to the modernization, improvement and erection of new buildings within this area for Negro occupancy. It also recommends to its members that they support the efforts of neighborhood improvement associations in maintaining their districts for white occupancy."

ZONING FIGHT IS OURS, TOO

Kansas City Call

The zoning law which was challenged some time ago by a builder on the south side may turn out to be the test of the present city administration. Everyone gives much thought to his neighbors, and zoning, which gives foreknowledge of their character and activities, is rightly valued for its stabilizing of values. Now a law violater comes to the city authorities and asks that they make legal what he has already done contrary to the law. A squatter might as reasonably ask the surveyor to re-run boundaries to suit him. Kansas City, Missouri

It is inevitable that changes of the use to which property is put will come with time, but when they come, the consensus of opinion will make it possible for a builder to get consent first and act afterward. The violation of the law followed by a request for its sanction, is downright impudent. It is trying to sweeten filth by pouring on perfume. 9, 26, 30.

This question now before the city council is vital to Negroes. A poultry slaughtering plant is proposed for 16th and Brooklyn avenue. The district is zoned against it, but if the law means nothing on the south side, so much less will it mean in a Negro district. Our district is already the site of the city's swill depot. Under the law and by every court decision, filth is a "nuisance" to be removed forthwith from about residences. But what if an accommodating council will give it sanction by changing the zoning law to make it legal?

We sympathize with the city administration. Its victory in the last election was so overwhelming that everybody comes to it with demands on the basis of friendship. It must stand under its own decisions, with the knowledge that the blame is certain whichever way it decides. It has not even the satisfaction of an opposition party which it can spite. Rather comfortless thought. But since that is so, the right decision ought to be the easier.

In the meanwhile think what our residence district will be like when the swill depot on the one side and the poultry killing plant on the other strike up their symphony of odors some summer evening. It may help you remember that just that combination is what the present question in the council amounts to for Kansas City's central Negro area.

K. C. K. Home Is Stoned

WINDOWS ARE BROKEN BY MOB

Call

Citizens Volunteer to Guard After Two Nights of Brick-throwing

10-31-30

For the second night in succession, hoodlums stoned the home of Edward Montgomery, 906 Tenny avenue, Kansas City, Kas., Wednesday night.

The first stoning came Tuesday night about 9 o'clock when Mrs. Montgomery, who was at home alone, heard a terrific clatter on her front porch. She did not venture out, but waited for her husband to come home. Kansas City, Mo

Fourteen Bricks

When Mr. Montgomery arrived about an hour later, he found fourteen full sized bricks on his porch and a big section of siding torn loose from his house.

Not thinking that the mob would return again Wednesday night after having done plenty of damage Tuesday, Mr. Montgomery arrived home about ten o'clock Wednesday night and found his front window shattered, his house full of broken glass and six large bricks in and about his living room.

Mr. Montgomery patrolled his yard until the wee hours of the morning but no further disturbance occurred.

Caught Boy Last Spring

The trouble this week dates to last May, Mr. Montgomery believes, when he caught a boy in the act of throwing a lighted explosive into his upper window. Mr. Montgomery halted the boy with a pistol and then administered a sound thrashing to him. The boy's parents had Montgomery arrested, but the judge dismissed the case when Montgomery told his story and exhibited a pail of stones in court.

Following that trouble last May, all has been quiet on Tenny street until Tuesday night. Several of Mr. Montgomery's friends have volunteered to act as watchmen and Montgomery states that he is purchasing a shotgun to use instead of a pistol so he won't miss anyone.

The Montgomerys were the first colored family in the block, but now there are two more. The whites have not bothered the other two families.

Segregation - 1930
3 8

New Jersey

NEW YORK EVE POST

JAN 25 1930

FIGHT N. J. NEGRO "INVASION"

An effort will be made by the Home Owners' Protective Association of Kearny, N. J., to induce the city to purchase the property on Rutherford Place, near Belleville Pike, Kearny, recently sold by the Fremont Realty Corporation to David Gaddy, a negro.

At a mass meeting of the association it was stated that Gaddy intends building two one-family dwellings on the property. The supposition is that he will rent or sell them to colored families.

Segregation - 1930

New York

Hempstead (L. I.) Man Makes Up Mind To Retain Home Despite White Group

Amsterdam News

Village Mayor Refuses to Aid Advocates of Segregated Section — Residents Watch for Next Move of Property Owners

New York, N. Y.

George Cooper, who purchased a home at 29 Elizabeth avenue, Hempstead, L. I., despite the fact that he was not wanted in the neighborhood by a group of prejudiced whites, means to stick to his guns, it was indicated yesterday by his attorney, George H. Beaubien.

9,24,30.

Protesting what they term the invasion of a section of the village by Negroes, a group of white residents appeared before the Hempstead Village Board on Tuesday of last week and asked that Cooper be restrained from living in the house.

Mayor W. Taylor Chamberlain, who presided over the board meeting, refused to take any action in the matter and pointed out that there were no ordinances permitting segregation of any race, creed or color.

The property was formerly owned by John B. Crompton, white, who was charged by his white neighbors with selling for spite. Negro residents of the village are watching the case with interest and wondering whether extra legal means will be used to back the demands of the white section advocates.

There has been a steady rising feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction in this city for the last few months and one of the most recent was that which took place when, according to protests made to the city officials, a group of detectives invaded the Negro section without any warrants and subjected everyone with whom they came into contact to a rigid "frisking."

It was also claimed that many homes were searched on this occasion and the occupants made to suffer gross insults and indiginities.

Riverside Drive Apartment House Offered For Sale or Lease to Race By Owner as Spite to White People

Age 12-20-30

New York, N.Y.

B. Kapiloff, a wealthy real estate owner, is using race prejudice to sell his 24-family apartment house at 530 Riverside Drive, near 122nd street.

Mr. Kapiloff is advertising the house for sale or lease to Negroes, thinking thereby to force his white neighbors to buy the house to keep members of the Negro race out of the neighborhood.

The apartment house is a six-story red brick building and is in the immediate vicinity of the new $6,000,000 Riverside Baptist Church, known as the Rockefeller Church. It is also reported that John D. Rockefeller jr., owns several parcels of real estate in the vicinity.

A young Harlem realty agent stated to a representative of The Age that a letter had been written Mr. Rockefeller telling him that unless he purchased the house it would be sold or rented to Negroes.

Advertisements offering the house for sale have been placed in The Age and other colored papers.

Segregation-1930

New York.

BROOKLYN
STANDARD UNION

MAY 1 - 1930

Mrs. Morris Promises Jolt To Lefferts Manor Neighbors

Great Story Behind Lease to Negroes, She Declares

Mrs. Ella E. Morris declined today to add anything to her brief statement that she has leased the three-story residence at 54 Midwood street, in the exclusive Lefferts Manor section, to Negroes. Asked when the new tenants would take possession, she replied: "I will keep the neighbors guessing until May 14, when I will have a great story for the newspapers."

It is expected the "story" will involve further developments in her fight with the Lefferts Manor Association, a member of which obtained a Supreme Court injunction several weeks ago prohibiting her from continuing to take in roomers, on the ground the community was restricted to one-family dwellings.

Supreme Court Justice Dodd lives nearby at 64 Midwood street. Other residents of the street are wealthy merchants and business men.

Mrs. Morris advertised the house "For sale to colored people only."

"The family that is coming into the house," said Mrs. Morris yesterday, "is a large one. I have given them a long lease, but it contains a cancellation clause in the event the house is sold."

NEW YORK HERALD

MAY 1 - 1930

Negro Leaves White Plains After Threats

Y. M. C. A. Secretary Moves to New York After Cross Is Burned at Residence

Others Say They'll Stay

Dr. Collymore, Dr. Williams Defy Neighbors' Protests

Special to the Herald Tribune

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 30.—Within a fortnight after neighborhood organizations joined in an effort to remove Negro residents from certain section of the city the Young Men's Christian Association have announced today that Samuel R. Morsell, its Negro secretary, would move his residence to New York from the South Lexington Avenue home of Dr. Erroid D. Collymore, Negro dentist, on whose lawn a cross was burned recently.

The announcement indicates that the Y. M. C. A. has deferred to the threats of the Highlands Civic Association and its allied groups to stop their contributions to the Y. M. C. A. through the Community Chest unless Mr. Morsell's residence were moved.

Mr. Morsell came here three weeks ago and made his home with Dr. Collymore, intending to bring his family here from Pittsburgh. That added to the ire of the civic associations, which already were working vigorously for the departure of the dentist and of Dr. A. M. Williams, another Nego, who had purchased a home in De Kalb Avenue.

Mr. Morsell will retain his affiliation with the Y. M. C. A., comuting daily from New York. After the appearance of the fiery cross in Dr. Collymore's lawn the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took a hand and obtained from Mayor Frederick C. McLaughlin the promise of police protection for the two men.

The situation arising from the appearance of two Negro families in the restricted areas of the city will be sifted further next Tuesday night at a meeting of a committee representing the neighborhood groups of the Highlands Civic Association, for which Earle P. Hite is counsel. Both Dr. Williams and Dr. Collymore have declared their intention to remain here permanently.

Jewish Rabbi In White Plains Defends Negro Doctors Moving Into Homes in White Neighborhood

White Plains, N. Y.—Dr. Erold D. Collymore and Dr. A. M. Williams, Negroes, who moved into the Highland section of this city about a month ago, issued a statement through their attorney, John A. Ross, of 111 John street, that they have decided to remain permanently and that they would consider no offers to sell or otherwise get rid of their property.

It was announced by James R. Stevenson, president of the local Y. M. C. A., that a special committee of trustees and directors had been named to decide what action should be taken, if any, against Samuel R. Morselll, who is the secretary of the colored branch of the Y. M. C. A. who has gone to live with Dr. Collymore at his home at 461 South Lexington avenue.

Rabbi Defends Negroes.

The outstanding development of the attempt to get Drs. Collymore and Williams out of their recently acquired homes, was the strong and determined utterance of Rabbi Abram Goodman in addressing a congregation in the Jewish Community Center, declaring that "the Jews should be the first to come forth in sympathy and defense of these two Negro physicians who have sought merely the only possible exit from squalidness."

Rabbi Goodman denounced the newspapers, declaring that they first pounced upon this issue and aroused agitation to its present seriousness. "There have been other Negroes besides Dr. Collymore and Dr. Williams who have gone to reside in white residential sections of this city," said the rabbi, "On these occasions, however, there was little agitation and it was not until newspapers learned of the current instances that controversy was launched in its present bitterness.

Humane Values Count.

Referring to reported threats that if the Y. M. C. A. did not take action with regard to the colored Y. M. C. A. secretary living in the Collymore home, the Highland residents would withdraw aid from the Community Chest, Rabbi Goodman asserted that "if the Community Chest heeds such warnings . . . then the sooner the Chest is destroyed the better."

He deprecated the assertion that property values have been damaged by the advent of Negroes into the neighborhood, and said: "If this be so, let property values be damned! Human values are what should count with us."

"The fight of these two Negroes," he, said," is not one of personal nature but one in defense of the dignity of their down-trodden race.

"The ideals of our country are worthy," said Rabbi Goodman "then the ideals of these two individuals are likewise just . . . for they are identical."

Woman Rents House to Negroes After Her Neighbors Ban Roomers

NEW YORK WORLD

MAY 1 - 1930

With evident satisfaction Mrs. Ella E. Morris announced yesterday that her plan to get even with her neighbors in the Lefferts Manor district of Brooklyn by assaulting their race prejudice has met with success.

She has rented her ornately furnished four-story home at No. 54 Midwood Street, she said, to a family of Negroes. She told with pleasure that the family is very black and has plenty of children.

She began planning for this coup back in December, after she ran afoul of the Lefferts Manor Association. This group, one of those bodies of property holders organized for mutual protection, objected strenuously when she advertised for roomers and put a "Vacancies" sign in a front window. Mrs. Morris, a widow, needed money. But her plan to get it outraged the gentility of the neighbors. The Lefferts Manor Association took the matter to court and obtained an injunction restraining her from carrying out her plan.

Mrs. Morris's answer to this was prompt. A large sign soon appeared on the front of her house, covering more than half a big window, announcing in tall black letters that the

(Cont[illegible]was for sale or for rent to people only.

[illegible]ay she announced tha[illegible] her pla[illegible]s succeeded. She would not tell the name of the Negro family to whom she has rented the place, nor when they will take occupancy, but promised she would have a great story for the newspapers May 14.

All the property in the neighborhood once belonged to the Lefferts estate. Each lot was sold with the provision it be used for "a one-family dwelling," and it was on the strength of this clause that the association moved against Mrs. Morris when she sought to take in roomers.

Leaving Flatbush Flat.

EXCLUSIVE LESSEE!—When Mrs. Ella E. Morris wanted to convert her Flatbush home into a rooming house, she was enjoined by the Lefferts Manor Association, which asserted the exclusiveness of the section would be marred. Yesterday Mrs. Morris rented her home to a colored family and intends to sell it later to a colored family.

N. Y. American Staff Photo.

BROOKLYN TIMES

MAY 1 - 1930

New Hue In Lefferts Manor

Woman Property Owner Forbidden to Take Roomers Rents House to "Large Colored Family."

Residents of the Lefferts Manor district, in the area around the four-story white brick house at 54 Midwood st., today were discussing what legal recourse remained to them when it was announced Mrs. Ella E. Morris had rented her home to "a large family of colored people."

"The people who have leased this house," said Mrs. Morris, "are colored persons. The family is a large one and I have given them a long lease but it contains a cancellation clause which can be applied in the event the house is sold."

Mrs. Morris would not divulge the identity of the new tenants but glee-

obtained an injunction restraining her from operating the place as a rooming house.

The court odrer was based on the clause covering the property of the section, part of the old Lefferts estate. This clause held that none but "one-family dwellings" could be erected or maintained in the district.

fully declared she would have a great story on May 14.

Mrs. Morris and the Lefferts Manor Association became embroiled when the former, a widow who needed money, placed a "vacancies" sign in the front window of her home at 54 Midwood st. The Lefferts Manor Association took the matter to court and

Shortly after this order was granted, Mrs. Morris erected a large sign on her property telling the populace that "This Place Is For Rent to Colored People Only."

The house is in the district where many well-to-do families reside, among them Supreme Court Justice Dodd.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

MAY 1 - 1930

HOME OWNER HAS REVENGE

Mrs. Ella E. Morris, a widow, last night declared herself "one up" on the Lefferts Manor Association of Brooklyn.

Some months ago the association enjoined Mrs. Morris from converting her home, 34 Midwood st., into a rooming house on the plea that it was a commercial invasion of an exclusively residential section. Then Mrs. Morris hung up a sign on her home, a handsome white brick three-story structure. The sign read:

"For rent or sale—to negroes only."

Yesterday she rented the home to a thriving colored family, and they will take possession May 14. There is no law, says the widow, whereby the colored family may be ousted. Furthermore, Mrs. Morris said she intends to sell the property outright to some colored family. She added:

"I'm going to leave Flatbush flat!"

NEW YORK JOURNAL

Front Section

JUL 30 1926

NEGROES WAR TO GET BACK 'Y' POSTS

Ouster Seen as Retaliation for Refusal to Move From Exclusive District.

Formal protest by negroes of White Plains against the ousting of three negro citizens from the Y. M. C. A. board was filed today with the directors of that organization, following a mass meeting at which the disapproval of the negro community was voiced.

Drastic action threatens if the committee fails to rescind its decision and reappoint those who were taken from directorial posts, the resolution intimated. The men who were deposed are the Rev. Samuel R. Morsell, formerly executive secretary of the negro branch of the "Y", Dr. Charles B. Collymore and Dr. Arthur M. Williams. The latter two were members of the committee on management

CALL IT RETALIATION.

The negroes see a direct connection between the determination of the three men to reside in the exclusive Highlands section of White Plains, and their ouster from the "Y".

The two doctors, at the same time, made public letters which they had sent to the white officials of the "Y" demanding reinstatement.

The negro residents contend that the three discharged men had given unselfish service to the community and that their removal was an act of retaliation for their purchase of homes in the exclusive white district.

New York

Segregation - 1930

KINGSTON, N. Y.
FREEMAN

APR 25 1930

THE RACE ISSUE.

There is trouble at White Plains, N. Y., because two prosperous negro families have purchased and moved into two rather expensive houses in one of the best neighborhoods. "These negroes move in," comments a lawyer representing 500 white families, "and at one sweep all the other houses are forever removed from the market and their value destroyed." The excitement is the greater because an effort to buy out the negroes has been rebuffed, their lawyer stating that they "had not moved in for the purpose of selling out right away"—which obviously implies that if the unwanted dusky neighbors do finally sell out they will insist on a gorgeous profit. The 500 agitated white families in mass meeting appointed their lawyer "to draw up a deed for future sales of their property prohibiting the passage of title or renting of the land to any one of African origin or descent." Talk about Southern race prejudice! No doubt these same disgruntled families of White Plains, during an election campaign, would favor securing negro votes for their candidates by the old familiar process of condemning Southern race relations, although they know that in the matter of the race problem it is the South that really "has the bag to hold".

In the same day's dispatches we find the not unrelated bit of Washington news that "the Senate storm over President Hoover's nomination of Circuit Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina for the Supreme Court has become so largely a race issue that Parker's fate now hinges on how many Southern Democrats can be lined up for him on the theory that his defeat would be a triumph for negro organizations." In other words, if Judge Parker is defeated it will be because of the Republican party's need of the Northern negro vote, and if he manages to secure confirmation by a narrow majority it will be because enough Southern Democrats will stand by him on the race issue. Judge Parker is a North Carolina Republican, and presumably he is of the "lily white" variety, for he has been convicted of remarks that any white Southern Democrat would be likely to make and even any white Southern Republican would be likely to make—when not running for office.

Apart from the political needs of the Republican party, this is no good reason why he should be defeated. The only good reasons why he should be defeated, if any, are to be found in the charge that he is really not a great lawyer and that he is too reactionary by instinct and habit to be put on the Supreme Court, which is believed to be in need of more members of liberal tendencies. This and this only ought to be gravely considered by those Republican Senators who are said to have been "frightened" by the clamor of the representatives of negro voters and to be "almost going on their knees to beg" the President to withdraw the nomination of Judge Parker.

NEW YORK JOURNAL
Brony Section

APR 24 1930

CLERGY BACKS NEGROES IN HOME FIGHT

Eleven eminent clergymen, members of the White Plains Ministers' Association, today defended the negroes who have moved into the exclusive Highlands section of White Plains and endorsed the stand taken by one of them, the Rev. Samuel R. Morsell, executive secretary of the Negro Y. M. C. A. in that city.

The clergymen held a special meeting and issued a formal statement, urging the people of the city to show sympathy to the negroes. The action followed protest by Highlands white residents against the families of Dr. Errold D. Collymore and Dr. A. M. Williams, negro physicians. The Rev. Morsell and his family live with the Collymores.

The ministers expressed their disapproval of the action of certain Highlands groups which had threatened to end their contributions to charity if the Community Chest did not drive the negroes from the community.

The statement of the ministers follows:

"We deplore the fact that some of the citizens of White Plains have been stirring racial antagonism which violates all religions as expressed in the services of Holy Week and Passover, and we adopt the following statement:

"1—We heartily appreciate the difficulties which have been faced by our colleague, the Rev. Samuel Morsell, in his effort to find proper housing for himself and his family. We support with hearty sympathy his acceptance of the hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Collymore, and we condemn as un-American the attitude which would threaten the boycott of charitable and service organizations as a weapon for the attainment of personal ends.

"2—We call attention to the only reasonble human emphasis, which is upon character and personality rather than upon color.

"3—We appreciate the feelings of those anxious about property values, but we call attention to the fact that the feared depreciation of property values will result more from such propaganda than from the presence of any respectable famillies of any race or nationality in a community.

"4—We urge all citizens to maintain a calm spirit and a constructive attitude while an effort is being earnesty made to work out a permanent solution for the crying need for better housing for Negroes in White Plains."

The ministers commended the White Plains Chamber of Commerce and other groups seeking to aid the Negroes in finding better residential quarters for themselves, avoiding conflict and "un-American actions."

T8he signers of the document were the Reverends William Osgood, C. J. Trois, George Payson, Abram V. Goodman, Elliott M. Shirk, Phillips S. Waters, William Dana Street, Roland C. Ormsbee, Chester A. Treates, James A. Fairley and Harold H. Eymann.

NEW YORK WORLD
MAY 2 - 1930

NEGRO "Y" MAN MOVES

White Plains Racial Agitation, However, Fails to Stir Dentist

Because of the efforts of certain neighborhood organizations to force removal of Negro residents from several districts of White Plains, Samuel R. Morsell, a Negro secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in that city, has moved to the Bronx, but will continue in service of the "Y." in White Plains, officials of the organization announced last night.

Morsell had lived at the home of Dr. Errold D. Collymore, Negro dentist, of South Lexington Avenue, White Plains, on whose lawn a cross was burned recently. Dr. Collymore has declared his intention to remain in the community permanently. Threats have been made to the "Y." by civic groups, it was said, that contributions would cease unless Morsell was ousted. The situation arising from the appearance of two Negro families in the restricted districts of the city will be sifted Tuesday night at a meeting of the neighborhood groups of the Highlands Civic Association.

dents, and to the placing of a police guard at night over the two homes.

Hite said: "I think nothing is gained by bringing together those who disapprove of the advent of the Negroes."

The statement attributed to the Y. M. C. A. indicates that that body has deferred to threats made by the Highlands Civic Association and its allied groups that gifts to the Y. M. C. A. would be stopped unless Secretary Morsell's residence were moved. Morsell came from Pittsburgh, and was planning to bring his family later, taking rooms in the Collymore residence for that purpose.

This intensified the anger of the white residents and they retaliated by directing action against the Y. M. C. A. According to the statement, Morsell will hold his Y. M. C. A. job, commuting daily from New York City.

Both doctors have declared their determination to remain in their homes, and to consider no offers to sell or otherwise dispose of their property.

White Plains Y. M. C. A. Deferred To Threats, and Had Negro Secretary Move Out of Dr. Collymore's Home

New York

White Plains, N. Y.—Coincident with an alleged announcement from the Y. M. C. A. of White Plains, that the Rev. Samuel R. Morsell, recently appointed as secretary for the local Negro Y. M. C. A., who had taken up his residence in the home of Dr. Errold Collymore on South Lexington avenue, would move his residence to New York City because of a threat that funds from the Community Chest would be withdrawn, came an announcement from Attorney Earl P. Hite, counsel for the white residents in the effort to get Dr. Collymore and Dr. A. M. Williamson, DeKalb avenue, out of their homes in the Highlands section, that he was attempting to postpone a proposed mass meeting planned by the protesting whites.

A previous meeting, followed by the burning of a fiery cross on Dr. Collymore's lawn, led to the issuance of a statement from the white Ministers' Association of White Plains in defense of the Negro resi-

BROOKLYN EAGLE

JUL 2 - 1930

Fleischmans Not to Rent House to Negroes After All

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fleischman are not going to rent their home at 1800 Ocean Ave. to Negro tenants after all. About two weeks ago he Fleischmans had a large sign hung acros sthe front of their two-family house, which proclaimed to the entire enighborhood that they desired to rent their home "to colored people with children only."

Mrs. Fleischman said today it was all done to "get even" with a neighbor with whom she had some words. She added that she was going to try to sell her home to white people and would move out of the neighborhood. When asked what had caused her to change her mind, Mrs. Fleischman said she had received an apology and was satisfied. She also said she is arranging to have the sign removed.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

JUL 24 1930

NEGROES CHARGE "Y" RACE SPITE

Three Allege They Lost Posts in Branch Because of Controversy.

Special to The New York Telegram.

WHITE PLAINS, July 24.—Three prominent Negroes charged today that they were dropped from their posts in the Negro Branch Y. M. C. A. by directors of the parent white organization because two of them purchased homes in a white residential section and refused to be driven out in a racial controversy.

The men were Dr. Errold D. Collymore, who was chairman of the board of directors of the Negro Branch Y. M. C. A.; Dr. Andrew M. Williams, who was secretary of the board, and the Rev. Samuel R. Morsell, who was executive secretary of the branch. Only Morsell, who lived at the Collymore residence, received a salary for his work.

The ousted executive secretary charged flatly that the whites were punishing himself and the other Negros in reprisal for their refusal to be "Jim Crowed." He charged that the Y. M. C. A. drew a considerable portion of its funds from the Community Chest and that officials of the chest had served notice the Negroes must be dropped if the Y. M. C. A. expected the chest's support this year.

The doctors said Morsell's statement covered the situation adequately.

To all of which Frank Gardner Smith, secretary of the White Plains Y. M. C. A., said only that the doctors had not been dropped. They had merely not been reappointed when their terms expired, although they were, they said, appointees of the branch itself.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

Harlem-Bronx Sec

JUL 24 1930

NEGRO DOCTORS OUSTED BY 'Y'

Echoes of the warfare which started months ago when two Negro physicians moved into the fashionable Highlands residential district of White Plains were heard today when it was learned that the two professional men had been dropped from important posts in the Negro branch of the Y. M. C. A. at White Plains.

Frank Gardner Smith, executive secretary of the general Y. M. C. A. of White Plains, announced that Dr. Errold D. Collymore, one of the Negro doctors, had been removed as chairman of the branch and also as a member of the committee on management. Dr. A. M. Williams, the other Negro physician, also was removed as secretary of the committee on management, it was declared.

Smith said that the board of directors had caused the removal of the Negroes because it was felt that the committee on management, with 15 members, was too cumbersome and it was considered wise to reduce the number to 11, removing two white men, also

WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

When wealthy white people who give financial support to the Young Men's Christian Association, oust a Negro secretary and two Negro directors merely because of residence in a "white" section, it is high time for Negroes to begin formulating an answer to the challenge. This has happened in White Plains, N. Y., where two Negro doctors purchased homes in "white" district and the Negro "Y" secretary went to live with one of them. The doctors were directors of the local Negro "Y" supported by whites and have been ousted from the board the secretary will be ousted shortly. White people will continue to financially support the Negro"Y," admitting that it is needed (they have barred Negroes from the "white" Y. M. C. A.).

What has happened in White Plains could happen almost anywhere under the Stars and Stripes. Christianity as practiced by most of our white friends in this country has nothing whatever to do with the teachings of Jesus Christ. Indeed, He would doubtless be arrested as a Communist and alien if he attempted to preach and practice His gospel in the United States today. Courier

Well, what are Negroes to do when groups of white "philanthropists" attempt to penalize and punish those Negroes of prominence who have the courage to be manly and exercise their constitutional right to live where and how they please? Recreational centers are unquestionably needed in our urban centers and we rightly welcome any help in getting them. Most of us are even willing to shut our eyes to segregation, to compromise with what is obviously jim crowism when devested of its elaborate camouflage, for the purpose of bettering our communal lot; but what should be our answer when the white people who make these institutions possible say in effect: "We are giving you this institution for the training and development of your young men in the qualities of manliness and leadership so necessary to the progress of any group but whenever any of your people attempt to exercise the qualities of manliness and leadership and thereby disturb us white folks we intend to penalize and punish them." Pittsburgh, Pa

What would the Jews, Italians or any other group in this country do under such circumstances? Would they stand by their manly leaders and run chances of losing needed institutions donated and supported by the dominant group? Or would they repudiate such manly leaders in order to retain institutions designed for the development of the qualities of true manhood?

The Negro will have to answer sooner or later. Each year he accumulates more wealth, more knowledge, more culture, more social vision and greater group solidarity. He is not content to spend all of his days in slums and forever act the role of the mendicant bawling for alms and satisfied with scraps from the table. He must and will expand in all directions, and in doing so he is compelled to "invade" "white" territory and disturb "white" institutions. Shall he discourage his courageous pioneers for the sake of showers, swimming pools, billiard tables and gymnasiums or shall he beware of Greeks bearing gifts, supply these recreational facilities himself and stand behind his leaders who rightly should set an example of manliness to the masses below them?

Christ Is in Bad Company

JESUS CHRIST is still in the White Plains Young Men's Christian Association he is in bad company. The general secretary of that supposed-to-be organization of brotherly love in the Saviour has made it known that Samuel R. Morsell, the present Negro work secretary and Y. M. C. A. worker for the past twenty-two years, will be discharged in September when his present contract expires.

SEVERAL MONTHS AGO Drs. Errold D. Collymore and Arthur M. Williams purchased homes in one of the better residential sections of the city, and Mr. Morsell, who had come to the city following his appointment to the White Plains Y. M. C. A. staff took up his residence with Dr. Collymore until he could find a permanent location.

IT WAS about this time that white neighbors of both doctors tried to scare them out of their homes. Failing in this they seized upon the fact that Mr. Morsell resided with Dr. Collymore and threatened to withhold financial support from the Y. M. C. A. if the secretary remained in a neighborhood where Negroes were not desired.

Rather than jeopardize the thirty pieces of silver, the Y. M. C. A. board voted that Mr. Morsell, who meanwhile had moved to the Bronx, would have to go.

Segregation - 1930

New York.

NEW YORK HERALD

FEB 2 - 1930

Negroes Barred From House for 99 Years

Not for ninety-nine years may colored people live in a house in Forty-fifth Street, Los Angeles, according to a decision of the Superior Court, said to be the first decision of the kind every handed down in the law courts of that state. A colored person purchased the property, although the deed to the realty contained a restriction barring non-Caucasians from using the property for the next ninety-nine years. The matter was taken into court, and according to dispatches from Los Angeles the court is reported to have said: "Most of the litigation of this nature would be avoided if Negro tentative purchasers would ascertain first whether or not the property is restricted."

The decision reminds one of the age-old principle of "caveat emptor," which places the burden of knowledge upon the purchaser, and virtually padlocks the premises against any but white residents for practically a century.

NEW YORK HERALD

APR 16 1930

Residents Decry Negro 'Invasion' In White Plains

600 of Highland Section Protest Against Tenancy of Physician and Dentist

Special to the Herald Tribune

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 15.—The indignation which has been gathering ever since two Negro families built homes in the exclusive Highland section of White Plains boiled over tonight when 600 residents of the district met in the Mamaroneck Avenue Junior High School to voice protests and map plans for a campaign against the invasion.

Dozens of proposals were put in the form of motions, including one for the offended neighbors to withdraw their support from all welfare organizations aiding Negroes, and another to call on Common Council to condemn the property of the two Negroe families for public purposes. The motions were canceled and the meeting empowered H. W. Mott, its chairman, to appoint a committee to consider and act upon any suggestion that seemed practicable and effective.

The meeting was held by the Highland Civic Association, a group organized a short time ago to oppose further Negro encroachments on the district and to oust the households of Dr. A. M. Williams, a physician, and Dr. Errold Collymore, a dentist, who already have settled there. Recently, Samuel Morsell, a Negro secretary of the Young Men's Association, took up his residence with Dr. Collymore.

The meeting was called to order with some difficulty. Little groups demanded to be heard, each with a different plan to restrict the territory against unwelcome residents. The advent of Negroes, several speakers said, depreciated the value of property. Others wanted to know why the Chamber of Commerce had not given the residents adequate warning of the Negroes' coming, so that they might have prepared a defense.

Joseph Allen, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee to improve housing conditions for Negroes, got a hearing. He said there were 3,000 Negroes in White Plains and pleaded for co-operation in the attempt to provide suitable homes for them. The Rockefeller Institute and other philanthropic organizations, he said, were willing to help finance any plan that offered a solution to the problem.

He was derided by his hearers, and the proposal that white citizens refuse to contribute to public and charitable enterprises unless they were guaranteed a restricted residential district followed. Several Highland families, it was learned, already have declined to give to the Community Chest.

Chairman Mott announced that another meeting would be held soon, when the committee which he proposed to appoint would report on a feasible plan.

NEGROES DEMAND BONUS TO SELL OUT

Lawyer for Two Families Tells How They Bought Homes in White Plains.

Times

FAIL TO MEET COMMITTEE

4-20-30

Dentist's Wife Says She Will Not Move Unless Equally Desirable House Is Provided.

New York N.Y.

John A. Ross, Negro lawyer of 111 John Street, said yesterday that white residents of the Highland and the Carhart sections of White Plains would have to negotiate properly with the two Negro families whom he had established legally among them two weeks ago, and if his clients finally did decide to withdraw they would require "a good bonus" on their investment in two $15,000 houses.

"We colored people have devoted as much thought to the white people as they have to use," he said, "and the titles to these two houses are legally perfect, so that the occupants may stay there forever if they choose."

Mr. Ross explained that the house at 461 South Lexington Avenue in the Highland section was purchased from Elof Bergstrom by Viola Burger as a result of negotiations by his white associate, Sidney Meyers, under a sales contract which said, "the purchaser is represented to be not of African origin or descent." He said Miss Burger is white and of an old Dutch family, and also that the deed which passed the property to her did not carry along the anti-Negro clause; consequently she was able to transmit a valid title to its present occupants, Errold D. Collymore, a Negro dentist, with his wife, for whom Mr. Ross registered the deed on April 3.

Refused $2,000 Profit.

"Two days afterward," he said, "Dr. Collymore refused an offer of a $2,000 profit on his investment if he would sell and get out. Mrs. Collymore, in whose name the property stands, says she will consider moving only if a home equally as good is found for her in a desirable location, and she alone is to be the judge of desirability; in addition to the payment of a good bonus."

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NEW YORK TIMES

APR 21 1930

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Counsel for Negro Doctor and Dentist Says Clients Did Not Move In to Sell Out.

Special to The New York Times.

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Meanwhile another committee under the chairmanship of Earle P. Hite, lawyer, appointed last week at a mass meeting of about 500 white householders who discovered they were neighbors of the Negroes, decided to draw up a deed for future sales of their property, prohibiting the passage of title or renting of the land to any one of African origin or descent.

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A subcommittee of the white householders was still unable to open negotiations with the two Negroes, Errold D. Collymore, dentist, at 461 South Lexington Avenue, and A. M. Williams, physician, at 22 De Kalb Avenue.

On behalf of the two Negroes John A. Ross, Negro lawyer of 111 John Street, New York, who established them in their houses, said today that there was no hurry. He said he desired to make it clear that they had not moved in for the purpose of selling out right away, and that his references yesterday to a bonus for withdrawing did not mean that any offer would be accepted.

"After all," he said, "the only move they would ever consent to make from this section is into one which satisfied them as being just as good, and there the same situation would present itself."

Mr. Ross said he was particularly interested in the attempt to write a Negro exclusion clause into the deeds for the surrounding property. "If that is done," he said, "nothing would give me more pleasure than to negotiate a purchase of such property for a colored man and then let his neighbors try to enforce the exclusion clause all the way up to the United States Supreme Court."

The National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, through its special legal assistant, William T. Andrews took the same position as Mr. Ross with regard to the Negro exclusion deed. The association has been following the case at the request of the two Negroes, and declared through its acting secretary, Walter White, that it would "back them to the limit in living in the comfort to which they are entitled by the money they have earned."

NEW YORK HERALD

APR 18 1930

Police Protection Pledged Homes of Negro Dentists

White Plains Officials Act in Threatened Race Clash

Special to the Herald Tribune

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 17.—The association had announced early yesterday that they would call upon and decent mass meeting met at the City Mayor Frederick C. McLaughlin and decided on a definite course to clear Alanzo P. Cooper, Commissioner of Governor Roosevelt for state troopers the Negroes from South Lexington Ave-Public Safety, notified the National As- to maintain order here if Negroes were nue and De Kalb Avenue. Earl P. Hite, sociation for the Advancement of Col- further threatened. Mayor McLaughlin secretary, announced that details would ored People in New York City that full police protection would be given the Plains Realty Board opposed the Negro not be released for several days. homes of Drs. Errold D. Collymore and residential section. This afternoon the A. M. Williams, Negro dentists, who have been threatened by residents of the exclusive section into which they special committee appointed by the Highlands Civic Association at its re- have moved.

Segregation - 1930

New York.

NEW YORK HERALD

FEB 2 - 1930

Negroes Barred From House for 99 Years

Not for ninety-nine years may colored people live in a house in Forty-fifth Street, Los Angeles, according to a decision of the Superior Court, said to be the first decision of the kind every handed down in the law courts of that state. A colored person purchased the property, although the deed to the realty contained a restriction barring non-Caucasians from using the property for the next ninety-nine years. The matter was taken into court, and according to dispatches from Los Angeles the court is reported to have said: "Most of the litigation of this nature would be avoided if Negro tentative purchasers would ascertain first whether or not the property is restricted."

The decision reminds one of the age-old principle of "caveat emptor," which places the burden of knowledge upon the purchaser, and virtually padlocks the premises against any but white residents for practically a century.

NEW YORK HERALD

APR 16 1930

Residents Decry Negro 'Invasion' In White Plains

600 of Highland Section Protest Against Tenancy of Physician and Dentist

Special to the Herald Tribune

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 15.—The indignation which has been gathering ever since two Negro families built homes in the exclusive Highland section of White Plains boiled over tonight when 600 residents of the district met in the Mamaroneck Avenue Junior High School to voice protests and map plans for a campaign against the invasion.

Dozens of proposals were put in the form of motions, including one for the offended neighbors to withdraw their support from all welfare organizations aiding Negroes, and another to call on Common Council to condemn the property of the two Negroe families for public purposes. The motions were canceled and the meeting empowered H. W. Mott, its chairman, to appoint a committee to consider and act upon any suggestion that seemed practicable and effective.

The meeting was held by the Highland Civic Association, a group organized a short time ago to oppose further Negro encroachments on the district and to oust the households of Dr. A. M. Williams, a physician, and Dr. Errold Collymore, a dentist, who already have settled there. Recently, Samuel Morsell, a Negro secretary of the Young Men's Association, took up his residence with Dr. Collymore.

The meeting was called to order with some difficulty. Little groups demanded to be heard, each with a different plan to restrict the territory against unwelcome residents. The advent of Negroes, several speakers said, depreciated the value of property. Others wanted to know why the Chamber of Commerce had not given the residents adequate warning of the Negroes' coming, so that they might have prepared a defense.

Joseph Allen, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee to improve housing conditions for Negroes, got a hearing. He said there were 3,000 Negroes in White Plains and pleaded for co-operation in the attempt to provide suitable homes for them. The Rockefeller Institute and other philanthropic organizations, he said, were willing to help finance any plan that offered a solution to the problem.

He was derided by his hearers, and the proposal that white citizens refuse to contribute to public and charitable enterprises unless they were guaranteed a restricted residential district followed. Several Highland families, it was learned, already have declined to give to the Community Chest.

Chairman Mott announced that another meeting would be held soon, when the committee which he proposed to appoint would report on a feasible plan.

NEGROES DEMAND BONUS TO SELL OUT

Lawyer for Two Families Tells How They Bought Homes in White Plains.

FAIL TO MEET COMMITTEE

Dentist's Wife Says She Will Not Move Unless Equally Desirable House Is Provided.

John A. Ross, Negro lawyer of 111 John Street, said yesterday that white residents of the Highland and the Carhart sections of White Plains would have to negotiate properly with the two Negro families whom he had established legally among them two weeks ago, and if his clients finally did decide to withdraw they would require "a good bonus" on their investment in two houses.

"We colored people have devoted as much thought to the white people as they have to use," he said, "and the titles to these two houses are legally perfect, so that the occupants may stay there forever if they choose."

Mr. Ross explained that the house at 461 South Lexington Avenue in the Highland section was purchased from Elof Bergstrom by Viola Burger as a result of negotiations by his white associate, Sidney Meyers, under a sales contract which said, "the purchaser is represented to be not of African origin or descent." He said Miss Burger is white and of an old Dutch family, and also that the deed which passed the property to her did not carry along the anti-Negro clause; consequently she was able to transmit a valid title to its present occupants, Errold D. Collymore, a Negro dentist, with his wife, for whom Mr. Ross registered the deed on April 3.

Refused $2,000 Profit.

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NEW YORK HERALD

APR 18 1930

Police Protection Pledged Homes of Negro Dentists

White Plains Officials Act in Threatened Race Clash

Special to the Herald Tribune

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 17.— yesterday that they would call upon Mayor Frederick C. McLaughlin and Governor Roosevelt for state troopers Alanzo P. Cooper, Commissioner of nue and decided early to maintain Public Safety, notified the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York City that full order here if Negroes were mass meeting met at the City Club police protection would be given the Negroes from South Lexington Avenue. Earl P. Hite, homes of Drs. Errold D. Collymore and De Kalb Avenue. and dentists buying homes in the restricted A. M. Williams, Negro dentists, who have been threatened by residents of special committee appointed by the exclusive section into which they Highlands Civic Association at its re- have moved. cent mass meeting decided on a definite course to clear the Negroes from the restricted section. The association had announced that details would not be released for several days. The association had announced early today that the White Governor Roosevelt for state troopers to maintain order here if Negroes were to move. "ridiculous." Mayor McLaughlin termed the idea further threatened.

White People In White Plains Make Effort To Prevent Two Colored Men From Living In Exclusive Section

White Plains, N. Y.—The residents of two White Plains' exclusive sections are up in arms as the result of the invasion of two wealthy colored families.

Dr. Arnold D. Collymore, a prominent dentist, has purchased a beautiful home on South Lexington avenue, near Bolton street, and Dr. Arthur M. Williams, a well-to-do physician, has bought a fine residence on DeKalb avenue in the Green Place section.

Both have moved into their new homes. As a result, the white residents are busily forming citizens associations, holding indignation meetings and taking such steps as they thnik may lead to ways and means of ousting their new neighbors.

In the meantime, Drs. Collymore and Williams are quietly going about their respective businesses, referring all inquiry to John A. Ross, their attorney, of 111 John street, New York City.

Mr. Waite recited to a reporter of The Age the reasons he believes that there is a conspiracy to force him out of business. Three times his store was destroyed by fires of mysterious origin—one of the fires occurred in a house he had built in Larchmont on December 19, 1927 at night, and two little children, daughters of his tenant, were burnt to death. The police refused to investigate the fire and the newspapers charged that it was due to the fact that the building contained a lot of inflammable materials which he used in his business.

On one occasion a drunken white woman threatened Mr. Waite with a gun but he succeeded in taking the pistol away from her. She was let off with the light sentence of 30 days imprisonment on a charge of intoxication. He has also received numerous threats over the telephone.

Mr. Waite's original store was at 47 Rose street, New Rochelle, but while he was away on business, he was dispossessed by order of Judge Samuel Swinburne, his stock placed on the sidewalk and burned. He was also burned out at 70 Post road, Larchmont, and from there went into business with a white cabinetmaker in Yonkers. His partner conspired against him and he was forced to dissolve the partnership.

He then moved to his present address in Mamaroneck and despite petty persecution on the part of white tradesmen, he says, he proposes to remain and continue in business.

RACIAL PREJUDICE GROWING RAMPANT IN WESTCHESTER

Colored Tradesman Is Thrice Burned Out By Jealous Neighbors

Westchester County, adjoining New York City on the north and known as the richest suburban county in the United States, is rampant with racial prejudice, is the startling information that has recently come to light in a series of incidents that have come to public notice.

A few weeks ago The Age chronicled the information that colored people employed in domestic service in many of the towns of the county were being replaced by white foreigners, bringing about a serious unemployment situation among the colored residents.

Then last week the metropolitan dailies carried the story of two well-to-do colored men in White Plains seeking police protection because white neighbors threatened them for moving into a high-class residential section.

Now comes the story of a colored tradesman, James Waite, proprietor of Waite Brothers, upholsters and decorators, of 8 West Boston Post road, Mamaroneck. Mr. Waite has been in business in Westchester County since 1922 and a series of sinister incidents lead him to believe that white members of his craft are bent on driving him out of business and for no other reason that the fact that he is colored.

He is a first-class decorator and quickly built up a prosperous business among the wealthy white residents of the county. He is thrifty and has been a good citizent in other ways. Never-the-less, he was recently told by a prominent white lawyer that he was not wanted in business in that county and he would do well to move.

NEGROES PLAN TO KEEP WHITE PLAINS HOMES

Counsel for Doctor and Dentist Say They Intend to Remain There Permanently.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 21.—Dr. Errold D. Collymore, Negro dentist who recently bought the house at 461 South Lexington Avenue, this city, declared today he would not move from his new residence and did not intend to sell.

Dr. A. M. Williams, Negro physician living at 22 De Kalb Avenue in a house formerly occupied by State Senator Walter Westall, declared he would not explain his position and referred inquiries to his attorney, John A. Ross of New York. Mr. Ross issued a statement for Drs. Collymore and Williams, whose residence in exclusive neighborhoods of this city has been objected to by portions of the white population. The attorney said his clients had decided to remain permanently in their present homes.

James R. Stevenson, president of the Y. M. C. A. here, heads a committee which will report back to the board of directors regarding the association's action in the case of S. R. Morsell, Negro secretary for the association, who lives with Dr. Collymore.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
ITEM

APR 17 1930

Negroes Request Troopers In White Plains Row

White Plains.—The National Association for the Advancement of colored people today threatened to petition Governor Roosevelt to send state troopers into White Plains to "maintain law and order" following a complaint to the society by Dr. Errold Collymore, negro dentist, on whose front lawn in a high class white residential section a cross was burned night before last. The cross was burned after a large meeting of white residents of the section protested against the negro doctor moving in.

The national society which has offices in Fifth Avenue, New York, severely criticised real estate men, newspapers and the white residents for "stirring up" the situation, in revealing that Dr. Collymore had asked for protection.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 17 1930

MOVES TO OUST NEGROES.

But Martin, at White Plains, Denies His Group Burned Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 16.—Frank J. Martin, president of the Highlands Civic Association of this city, appointed at a mass meeting last night to head a committee to devise ways and means of ridding an exclusive residential district of this city of negro professional men, announced today that he will name his committee before tomorrow night.

The action to be taken will be entirely "up to the committee," he said. It was suggested by some of the citizens last night that the Common Council might be induced to take over the negroes' property for "public purposes."

A new angle of the controversy was th discovery this morning of a kerosene-soaked cross burning before the residence of Dr. Errold D. Collymore, negro dentist, who recently purchased the residence at 461 South Lexington Avenue. Living with Dr. Collymore is S. R. Morsell, negro secretary of the White Plains Y. M. C. A. Dr. A. M. Williams, another negro, resides on De Kalb Avenue, also in a residential neighborhood. Dr. Collymore has appealed for protection to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Martin said the cross was not placed on the Collymore premises by any one connected with his association.

"We heartily appreciate the difficulty which has been faced by our colleague, the Rev. Samuel R. Morsell, executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Branch of Colored Men and Boys, in the effort to find a proper home for his family. During the seven months that he has served our city he has been unable to bring them here from Pittsburgh, although he has appealed to numerous realtors for assistance. We support with hearty sympathy his acceptance of the hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Collymore, and we condemn as un-American the attitude which would threaten the boycott of charitable and service organizations as a weapon for the attainment of personal ends.

"We call attention to the only reasonable human emphasis, which is upon character and personality rather than upon color."

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 24 1930

WHITE PLAINS CLERGY DECRY BAN ON NEGROES

Association Assails Effort to Remove Three Families From Exclusive Sections.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 23.—The White Plains Ministers' Association today made public a resolution condemning the attitude of white residents of the Highlands and Carhart sections of this city who have made efforts to remove Dr. Errold D. Collymore and Dr. A. M. Williams, Negroes, from their homes recently purchased in the exclusive neighborhood.

The resolution, signed by eleven white and two Negro clergymen of this city, says:

"The Ministers' Association, in discussing the problem of Negro housing, deplored the fact that some citizens of White Plains had been stirring racial antagonisms, which violate the ideals of religion as expressed in the services of Holy Week and the Passover.

Segregation - 1930

New York

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

APR 16 1930

White Plains Residents Rally to Start Battle Against "Negro Invasion"

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 16 (U.P.)—High feeling over the so-called "Negro invasion" since two Negro families built homes in the exclusive Highland section of White Plains was taking form to-day in a committee empowered to consider and act upon some practical suggestion to drive them out.

At a stormy meeting of 600 residents of the district last night dozens of suggestions were offered, but were finally turned down when H. W. Mott, chairman, was delegated to appoint the committee to investigate the situation. The meeting was held by the Highland Civic Association, a group formed recently to oppose further Negro encroachments on the district and oust the families of Dr. A. M. Williams, a physician, and Dr. Errold Collymore, a dentist, who have settled there.

Some White Plains residents profess to believe that many rich Negroes from the Harlem section of New York are planning to follow the lead of the two professional men.

guarding the homes of two Negro physicians, who recently moved into a white residential section, following reports that their white neighbors had banded into a protective association to drive them out.

The physicians are Dr. Errold D. Collymore of No. 481 South Lexington Avenue and Dr. A. M. Williams, at No. 32 De Kalb Avenue, just around the corner. They are friends and both moved into their new homes, which they purchased outright, with their families last week. Their clientele is all Negro, and both formerly lived in a Negro neighborhood.

Reports came to both that fiery crosses would be burned on their lawns in warning and that their homes would be burned if they refused to get out. Yesterday afternoon they appealed to Commissioner of Public Safety Alonzo P. Cooper and a patrolman was assigned to duty to guard the house of each.

Cooper admitted they had applied for protection and said, "They have reason to believe their lives and property are in danger."

Neither of the physicians has received threatening letters as yet, however, and neither has been accosted by his neighbors or otherwise molested. Dr. Williams said last night they both are determined to remain.

The section was exclusively white until they moved in, and the modern, comfortable homes were all owned by prosperous white residents.

The physicians are young men, cultured in appearance and speech. Dr. Williams is a graduate of New York University and Bellevue Hospital, is married and has two children. Dr. Collymore is a graduate of Howard University and also is married.

They refused to say whether they had purchased their homes through a white agent or had negotiated directly with the white owners.

NEW YORK WORLD

APR 9 1930

NEGROES GUARDED IN WHITE SECTION

Two Physicians Fear Neighbors Plan to Oust Them

THEY JUST BOUGHT HOMES

White Plains Police on Duty—Negroes Are Determined

White Plains police last night were guarding the homes of two Negro physicians who recently took quarters in the South Lexington Avenue House and their white neighbors have objected. Seligman insists that local real estate brokers are behind the movement.

"There have been threats of violence against the two doctors and their families and in addition a criminal act, the burning of a cross on the property," Mr. Seligman said. "We are determined to call upon Governor Roosevelt and the State Police if the threats continue."

Mayor McLaughlin pronounced this statement "premature," pointing out that a special guard of White Plains policemen is keeping watch at the Negroes' home. Plans for housing the growing Negro population of the city are in the hands of a committee appointed by the White Plains Chamber of Commerce.

A committee of residents of the Highlands district of the city, the scene of the present contraversy, and of the Carhart district is drawing up an agreement by which all property owners in those areas will word their deeds to prevent the sale, lease or rental of land or homes to Negroes.

WHITE PLAINS NEGROES PLAN APPEAL TO STATE

Association Head Says He Will Ask Governor's Aid to Guard Homes of Doctors.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 17.—Herbert Seligman, representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced today that he would ask Governor Roosevelt to assign State Police to White Plains if white residents attempt to carry out their threats to resort to extra-legal methods to force Negro tenants out of 461 South Lexington Avenue.

Dr. E. D. Collymore, Negro dentist and Dr. A. M. Williams, a Negro physician, recently took quarters in the South Lexington Avenue House and their white neighbors have objected. Seligman insists that local real estate brokers are behind the movement.

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Doctors Guarded In White Plains

Two Received Reports of Plans to Drive Them From Homes

Police of White Plains stood on guard yesterday at the homes of two physicians who were in possible danger of mob violence and destruction of their houses for moving into a white neighborhood in that city.

In the meantime, Drs. Collymore and Williams are quietly going about their respective businesses, referring all inquiries to John A. Ross, their attorney of 111 John street, New York City.

The owners of the newly purchased homes are Dr. Errold D. Collymore, 481 South Lexington avenue, and Dr. A. M. Williams, 32 DeKalb avenue. The houses are within a short distance of each other.

Alonzo P. Cooper, white, commissioner of public safety, provided police for the two physicians when they complained of receiving reports that the whites had banded themselves into an association for the purpose of drivng them out.

The section was exclusively white until the two physicians purchased the homes outright and moved in.

Dr. Collymore is a graduate of New York University and Bellevue Hospital, while Dr. Williams received his training at Howard University.

Both are married and Dr. Williams has two children.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. REPORTER

APR 21 1930

Y. M. C. A. NAMES COMMITTEE ON NEGRO DISPUTE

Directed to Report Back to Board and Directors and Trustees As Soon As Possible.

TO GATHER FACTS

Colored New York Attorney Says Homes Were Not Bought In An Effort To Be "Bought Out."

A special committee of the Y. M. C. A. directors and trustees will make an investigation to determine what action is to be taken regarding S. R. Morsell, colored secretary in charge of the colored branch of the Y. M. C. A., who caused criticism to be directed at the Y. M. C. A. when he moved in with Dr. Errold D. Collymore, Negro dentist, who purchased a home at 461 South Lexington avenue.

The committee, which is to be named by James R. Stevenson, president of the Y, was decided upon at a special meeting of the directors and trustees held Saturday afternoon at the association building on Mamaroneck avenue.

The committee will investigate the whole problem which has arisen from the purchases of Dr. Collymore and Dr. A. M. Williams, who bought a home on De Kalb avenue.

Mr. Stevenson issued the following formal statement this morning:

"The directors and trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association met in special meeting Saturday afternoon to consider the questions which have arisen concerning the recent purchase of certain property by two colored gentlemen, and authorized the president to appoint a committee to take the matter into immediate consideration and to report back its conclusions and recommendations as soon as possible."

John A. Ross, Negro attorney, of 11 John street, New York, who represented Dr. Collymore and Dr. Williams in the negotiations for the purchase of their homes gave two interviews over the week-end in which he said that his clients had not purchased the houses for the purposes of selling them. A statement at his office today said that he had been misquoted yesterday in an interview which stated that he had said that Dr. Collymore and Dr. Williams would demand good bonuses to move out. He said that anything that he had said should not necessarily mean that they would sell.

"After all," he said, "the only move they would ever consent to make from this section is into one which satisfied them as being just as good, and there the same situation would present itself."

Mr. Ross said he was particularly interested in the attempt to write a Negro exclusion clause into the deeds for the surrounding property. "If that is done," he said, "nothing

(Continued from Page One)

would give me more pleasure than to negotiate a purchase of such property for a colored man and then let his neighbors try to enforce the exclusion clause all the way up to the United States Supreme Court."

The National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, through its special legal assistant, William T. Andrews took the same position as Mr. Ross with regard to the Negro exclusion deed. The association has been following the case at the request of the two negroes, and declared through its acting secretary, Walter White, that it would "back them to the limit in living in the comfort to which they are entitled by the money they have earned."

Mr. Ross said that the house at 461 South Lexington avenue in the Highland section was purchased from Elof Bergstrom by Viola Burger as a result of negotiations by his white associate, Sidney Meyers, under a sales contract which said, "the purchaser is represented to be not of African origin or descent." He said Miss Burger is white and of an old Dutch family, and also that the deed which passed the property to her did not carry along the anti-Negro clause. Consequently, he said, she was able to transmit a valid title to its present occupants, Dr. Collymore, with his wife, for whom Mr. Ross registered

the deed on April 3rd.

"Two days afterward," he said, "Dr. Collymore refused an offer of a $2,000 profit on his investment if he would sell and get out. Mrs. Collymore, in whose name the property stands, says she will consider moving only if a home equally as good is found for her in a desirable location, and she alone is to be the judge of desirability; in addition to the payment of a good bonus."

Profit Was Made

Mr. Meyers, who sat at a desk facing Mr. Ross in the John street law office, was asked if his client, Miss Burger, knew she was selling to a Negro in a white section where a restrictive clause had been written into her own purchase contract. He shrugged his shoulders and said: "She made a profit on it."

Concerning the other house, at 22 De Kalb avenue, in the Carhart section, Mr. Meyers said the purchase was made directly from John A. Schmitt by A. M. Williams, a Negro physician, who now occupies it with his wife and two young children.

"In this case also," said Mr. Meyers, "the seller was anxious to sell, and though Mr. Schmitt now says he didn't know he was selling to a Negro, it is a fact that Dr. Williams sat across the table from him with me when the deal was closed and Dr. Williams is unmistakably colored."

At the office of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People to which the Negro householders referred all press inquiries, it was said on Saturday, by Herbert Seligman, in charge of the situation here that "there have been no threats today or yesterday. Dr. Collymore reported, it was said, that his only caller outside of the committee was a man who came alone to ask him what he intended to do, and to tell him the local bank had refused a loan on his property because a Negro had moved into the neighborhood. Dr. Collymore told him there was nothing he could do."

According to Seligmann, the Negro dentist and the Negro doctor had shared a two-family frame house at 73 Brookfield street for five years before they decided, with the help of Mr. Meyers and Mr. Ross to purchase homes in the Highlands and Carhart sections. Mr. Ross ridiculed the question, "Is it possible they moved in for the purpose of selling out at a good profit?" He said, "No; they have to live somewhere; and the first of us in any neighborhood have to stand a great deal of antagonism. There have been cases of that recently in Staten Island and Queens residential sections. Of course we knew there would be a fight at first but everybody will settle down soon and get used to having colored neighbors. If they don't want to get used to it and would like to negotiate, let them come to me."

Mr. Ross and Mr. Meyers said they were in constant touch with their clients. Dr. Collymore and Dr. Williams have also kept the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People informed of their troubles since they received a torn ace of hearts with one corner burned off and a smudge in the centre scrawled with the words, "We will give you two weeks to get out; then watch out." The envelope was post-marked here on April 9th. At the request of the two Negroes, a special police guard was maintained in front of the two houses; but after two days, at their request, it was discontinued and the policeman on the beat was instructed to keep an eye on the houses.

Since then, the only disturbance was reported by Dr. Collymore, shortly after midnight last Tuesday night, when a fiery cross was burned in his back yard, although no one was seen to come or go.

Dr. Collymore on this occasion did not summon the police. He was found calmly looking at the oil-soaked cross and waiting as he explained, "to see how long it would take the police to find out about it and come round." He declared, according to Mr. Seligman, that he was positive it was not a Ku Klux Klan cross or that it meant anything to be frightened about.

Mr. Seligmann said he did not believe the Negroes could be suspected of having fired the cross themselves to enlarge the situation and the price of getting them out. "Iwhen Mr. Morsell went to Pittsburgh am convinced they are thoroughly sincere," he said. "We have had many residential cases of this sort, but never found one colored man capitalizing prejudice. We are not advising them to stay, but if they do stay we will back them, no matter what it does to property values. There are some human rights more valuable than property values. However, if they want to sell out and go elsewhere, my personal feeling is that I do not mind seeing them make the prejudice expensive to any community that wishes to indulge in it."

NEW YORK MIRROR

APR 9 1930

Warn Negro Medics to Move

The residences of two negro physicians, who recently purchased the places in an exclusive White Plains residential section, were placed under special police guard yesterday after both doctors reported they had received threatening letters warning them to move from the neighborhood.

The physicians are Dr. Errold D. Collymore, South Lexington Ave., and Dr. A. M. Williams, De Kalb Ave. Both men moved into their respective homes with their families last week.

A former Supreme Court justice occupies a mansion near Dr. Collymore's residence. Other notables in the district.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 1 - 1930

BOWS TO WHITE RESIDENTS.

Negro Y. M. C. A. Officer Drops Plan to Live in White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 30.—Samuel R. Morsell, Negro secretary of the White Plains Young Men's Christian Association, has decided to live in Harlem instead of at the residence of Dr. Errold Collymore, Negro dentist, in the exclusive Highlands part of this city, according to an announcement made by Y. M. C. A. officials following a meeting of the association's directors and trustees held here last night.

It was believed yesterday that last night to get his family he would return to live at the Collymore residence. Some pressure was believed to have been brought to bear on Mr. Morsell because of threats of residents of the Highlands section to withdraw their support from the Y. M. C. A. and community chest unless he moved from the Collymore place. Earle P. Hite, counsel for the Highlands Civic Association, declared efforts would be continued to oust Dr. Collymore from the Highlands and to remove from the Carhart section Dr. A. M. Williams, Negro physician, who lives at 22 De-Kalb Avenue, in a house fromerly occupied by State Senator Walter Westall.

Morris struck out the "For Rent" an the sign now offers the house for sal only.

Mrs. Morris is taking this method o revenge against the Lefferts Manor As sociation, which obtained a court or der restraining her from taking boarders in the exclusive neighbor hood.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 1 - 1930

Brooklyn Woman, Irked at Ban on Roomers, Lets House in Wealthy District to Negroes

Negroes have leased the three-story and basement white brick house at 54 Midwood Street, in the Lefferts Manor district of Brooklyn, which Mrs. Ella E. Morris, the owner, advertised "for sale or for rent to colored people only" last December after her white neighbors objected to her taking in white roomers.

"The people who have leased the house are Negroes," Mrs. Morris said yesterday, but she refused to tell the date on which the new tenants will take possession. She kept repeating that she would "keep the neighbors guessing until May 14, when I will have a great story for the newspapers."

Mrs. Morris chose to remain mysterious about the "great story," but said it involved further developments in her fight with the Lefferts Manor Association, which she holds responsible for obtaining the court injunction a fortnight ago which prohibited her from continuing to take in roomers, on the ground that the community was restricted to "one-family" dwellings.

Mrs. Morris's home is in one of the exclusive residential districts of Flatbush, in a community of one-family houses occupied by the well-to-do families. Supreme Court Justice Dodd, former District Attornew for Kings County, has his home only seven doors down the street. Other residents on the street are wealthy merchants and business men.

"The family that is coming into this house," said Mrs. Morris, "is a large family. I have given them a long lease, but it contains a cancellation clause which can be applied in the event that the house is sold."

On the front and on the west side of the neat little building are large canvas signs still advertising the house for "Sale to Colored People Only." The "For Rent" part of the sign has been painted over. Mrs. Morris said the signs are to remain until the house is sold.

NEW YORK HERALD

MAY 1 - 1930

Mrs. Morris Finally Rents House to Negro Family

Place Is Few Doors From Dodd's Home in Lefferts Manor

The plans for revenge of Mrs. Ella E. Morris are nearing fruition. She announced yesterday that a Negro family would move soon into her house at 54 Midwood Street, in the restricted Lefferts Manor section of Flatbush, Brooklyn, a few doors from the residence of Supreme Court Justice Charles J. Dodd. Since November Mrs. Morris has been displaying a sign on her house offering it for rent or sale to Negroes only. With the announcement that she had leased the house to Negro tenants Mrs.

Segregation - 1930

Pennsylvania

DISGRUNTLED WHITES BOMB LANDLORD

Defender

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (ANP)—A short while ago, William Glick, of 1402 N. 52nd street, rented a rather desirable piece of property located near 60th and Arch streets, to Mrs. Lucille Quillen. Mrs. Quillen took possession of the house during the month of July. Immediately thereafter disgruntled whites began to menace her, to such extent that she called upon the local police for protection. So determined were these whites to have the neighborhood rid of Mrs. Quillen that not only did they throw bricks and other missiles through the window, but wrote threatening letters both to Mrs. Quillen and to Mr. Glick, the landlord.

9-12-30

These letters were followed by an attempt at bombing, which was thwarted, because the bomb refused to explode. However, in a final attempt to get Glick one of the party was seen to hurl a lighted bomb through the window. He made his escape. In a few minutes the entire neighborhood was thrown in a panic when houses for several blocks were rocked by the terrific explosion. Glick was alone in his house at the time and narrowly escaped death. Even since this episode, a day or so ago, the telephone has been busy telling him that "desperate measures" would be taken unless he immediately made his colored tenants move.

Mrs. Quillen says she is determined to stick. The letters have been turned over to the police. And this is Philadelphia.

Segregation - 1930
G 8

Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, TENN
EVENING APPEAL

APR 26 1930

RESTRICTING NEGROES DISCUSSED BY MAYOR

"There is nothing in the zoning law restricting any streets as to race, nor can anything be placed in the law about this matter," Mayor Watkins Overton said today, in answering a movement under way in the South Side Business Men's Club to restrict negroes to certain streets.

Mayor Overton said the city commission and planning commission will probably rezone streets suggested by the club to "A" residential and restrict the building to high class residential property, but that the matter of barring negroes from certain streets must be worked out by mutual consent.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL-APPEAL

APR 25 1930

ASK RACE RESTRICTION

Club Alarmed When Negroes Buil in White District.

Steps to prevent negroes fron moving into white residential sec tions on South Third Street wer outlined by the South Side Busines Men's Club last night.

E. H. Kraft was elected chair man of a committee to ask the cit commission to place a restrictio on negro residences in Sout Memphis. The committee is com posed of Mr. Kraft, Mrs. E. J Arthur and Sidney Law. Action wa taken after a negro apartmen building was erected on the north east corner of South Third Stree and Virginia Avenue, in a whit residential section.

The club voted to give a danc and bunco party at headquarters Walker Avenue and South Thir May 24. Committee to look afte the arrangements is composed of H T. Wilder, chairman, M. B. Creedl E. M. Cross, Mr. Law and H. F Rice.

A committee from the club wil ask the city to mark the street in South Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
EVENING APPEAL

APR 25 1930

CLUB TO ENTER PROTEST ON NEGRO RESIDENCES

Rezoning of South Memphis Will be Asked of Commission.

Action to restrict negro residences in South Memphis and to have the district rezoned will be taken by the South Side Business Men's Club.

A committee from the club, headed by E. H. Kraft, will go before the city commission next week and ask that negroes be kept from moving into white residential sections in South Memphis. This same committee also will ask that the planning commission rezone the district.

Erection of a large negro apartment house on South Third Street at Virginia Avenue, in a white residential section, caused the club to take action on the matter at a meeting last night at club headquarters, the old Gaston home, South Third Street and Walker Avenue.

"There should be a dividing line," H. P. Rice, president, declared today. "Negroes are building in the white district."

Other members of Mr. Kraft's committee are: Mrs. J. T. Arthur and Sid Law, who is president of the Illinoi Central Boosters' Club.

City officials will also be asked to paint names on the streets where rain has erased them, Mr. Rice said.

A joint dance and party will be held by the club and a branch of the Junior Order American Mechanics, May 24, at the Gaston home. Committee in charge is: M. W. Maggett, Lloyd Banks, R. B. Gordon, H. T. Wilder, M. B. Creedle, E. M. Cross and Mr. Law.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tennessee

ZONE BATTLE IMPENDS

Negro Undertaker Will Resume Vance Avenue Fight.

A stormy session of the board of adjustment is expected tomorrow afternoon when the board meets to consider the petition of S. W. Qualls, negro undertaker, who seeks to establish a funeral home at 481 Vance Avenue, once the "bon ton" district of old Memphis and still the site of many expensive homes.

12-28-30

Most of the residents from the 300 to 500 block are expected to turn out to protest the move but quite a number of adjacent property owners are said to favor a "lowering of the bars."

The case was tried before the adjustment commission more than a year ago and at that time the appeal from Commissioner Jackson's refusal to grant a permit was denied. Qualls immediately took the case to the circuit court where Judge Capell remanded it back to the board of adjustment for a new trial, holding that since no sworn testimony was taken, the board had not properly passed upon the matter.

Texas.

Segregation - 1930

Texas Segregation Laws Unenforceable

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 17. — Texas cities are powerless to enforce race segregation ordinances, according to the supreme court of Texas in a decision last Wednesday.

The court denied a rehearing to the city of Dallas in a proceeding against the Liberty Annex corporation, owner of a Colored subdivision.

The city ordinance was held to be contrary to the due process of law section of the 14th amendment to the federal Constitution.

Record

FORT WORTH

TEXAS

JUL 1 - 1930

NEGRO DISTRICT PLAN OPPOSED

Benbrook Landowners Voice Protest to Proposal of Selling Negroes Property.

Objection to the proposed opening of a negro suburban community near Benbrook was voiced last night by more than a score of landowners in that area in an "indignation" meeting at Benbrook church.

It was concluded by the owners after an hour's discussion that more drastic measures will await further action by the promoters of the development project. The concensus was that no negro purchasers will be found for the property when the prospective negro residents learn that their presence is unwelcome.

Jones Childress, Benbrook justice of the peace, presided over the meeting and explained that an area of 53 acres had been purchased by a promoter who had turned it over to a negro real estate agent for the sale of lots. The transaction has not gone farther than a contract between the promoter and the negro for the development, it was said.

Opinions Voiced.

Z. Boaz and W. T. Humble, owners of land adjoining the development area, both said they believed the value of their property would be damaged by the proximity of the negro district. Boaz said he had lived in the neighborhood 50 years without negroes and he hoped that negroes would not be permitted to move there for another 50 years.

Boaz and Humble said the owner of the development property indicated to them he would sell the tract to them at a high figure.

Leonard Leach, gas station operator, was asked to inform the negro agent when he next returns to the community of the group's protest.

"Fire and Dynamite."

Although "fire and dynamite" was mentioned more than once in the meeting as a final resort against the development project, leaders advised against violence in any form in effecting a solution of the problem.

The tract involved, it was explained, was purchased more than a year ago from an Arkansas woman. An appeal to the owner to consider the wishes of residents in that area in planning the development of the land was met with the offer to sell to the farmers at a price far in excess of values, it was said.

A second meeting will be called for discussing further action if the development proposal is not dropped.

Star

FORT WORTH

TEXAS

JUL 1 - 1930

BENBROOK FIGHTS PLAN FOR NEGRO COMMUNITY

Benbrook landowners Monday night expressed strong opposition to a proposal to establish a negro suburban community in that vicinity, and threatened to take action against the project if real estate developers persist with the plan.

The opinion was expressed at a protest meeting at Benbrook Church on Monday night, however, that negroes might not be induced to buy homes in the area when it was found there is objection to their presence. Accordingly, Leonard Leach, filling station operator, was appointed to inform the agents of the protest against the development plan in the hope that it might be dropped.

Jones Childers, justice of the peace at Benbrook, said plans for the project had been carried to the point where the purchaser of the 53-acre tract had engaged a negro real estate agent to handle the sale of lots. It was said a protest to the promoter of the development scheme had been met with an offer to sell the tract at a figure that was considered far in excess of its value.

The group planned to take steps to frustrate the project unless their protest causes its abandonment.

Segregation-1930

Virginia

SUPREME COURT HITS RESIDENCE SEGREGATION

Afro-American

Upholds Lower Court which Invalidated the Richmond Ordinance

5-24-30

CITY APPEALED

Baltimore, Md.

Act was Based on State Racial Integrity Law

WASHINGTON. — The Richmond, Va., residential segregation ordinance, intended to prevent Negroes from occupying homes in white neighborhoods, received its death thrust when the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the lower Federal court's decision invalidating that measure, Monday.

There was no written opinion. The Supreme Court simply predicated its decision upon prior decisions in the Louisville and New Orleans residential segregation cases, in which it was held that a city ordinance which forbids colored persons to occupy houses in blocks where the greater number of houses are occupied by white persons is unconstitutional.

The ordinance, which was held unconstitutional last year by District Judge G. Lawrence Groner in Richmond, was an entirely new type of segregation law, in that it based its authority upon the Virginia State racial integrity act. Its basic clause provided that "no one shall occupy a house in any block in the city where the majority of the residents in that block are persons with whom he or she is forbidden to marry under the State Racial Integrity Act"

Integrity Act

The racial integriety act attempts to define the white race and forbid its members from maryyrying Negroes or Indians and the segregation act would have acted to prevent a Negro or Indian from living in any block where the majority of whites lived.

It was the intention of Alderman Henry W. Woody, white, who introduced the measure in the Richmond city council to outwit the Supreme Court by using the racial integrity basis rather than to base the ordinance on color.

Test Case

The test case which brought the matter into the Federal courts was instituted by J. B. Deans and others who filed a citizens' petition for an injunction to forbid the enforcement of the ordinance.

Deans had purchased a property on Twnety-First Street The case was argued last May before Judge Groner, who ruled that it violated the constitution of the United States.

In Court of Appeals

Following an appeal the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals by the city, three judges, John J Parker, later rejected for associate judge of the Supreme Court), Judge Elliott Northcott and Judge Henry McDowell, uphelp the ruling of Judge Groner and the case was carried to the highest tribunal.

Arguments throughout the proceedings were based mainly on the contention that the ordinance violated the 13th and 14th amendments to the Constitution.

Supreme Court Hits Segregation

Negro World

6-14-30

Upholds Lower Courts Which Invalidated the Richmond Ordinance

New York, N.Y.

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Arguments throughout the proceedings were based mainly on the contention that the ordinance violated the 13th and 14th amendments to the Constitution.

CLEBURNE, TEX.
MORNING REVIEW

MAY 27 1930

NEGROES CANNOT BE SEGREGATED

A lower federal court held invalid an ordinance of Richmond, Va., being that the segregation of the races by prohibiting negroes from occupying houses in white neighborhoods. Now the supreme court of the United States has affirmed the decision of the lower federal court, and segregation of whites and negroes is "unlawful because it is unconstitutional."

This is the ruling of the court of last resort.

It will be possible in the future for a congressional committee to control southern elections if Sen. Gerald Nye of North Dakota is well within his rights. He is chairman of the senate committee on elections. He has ordered all election returns in the three great counties of Pennsylvania, which contain the three largest cities, to be sent direct to the clerk of his committee in the city of Washington.

If a senate committee has the power to control the elections in a northern state, why not in a southern state?

In voting for the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker, ten democratic senators from five southern states where the blacks are numerous, the ten senators realized what they were doing. Now the negro has the ballot, and in many southern states the 14th and 15th amendments are dead letters. For many years the republican administration attempted to put over a force bill on the south exclusively which would have permitted federal supervision to control the elections in the so-called black belt states of the country.

Liberal republicans defeated the plan.

Now, the spectre of the force bill has come back to earth, and there is no telling what will happen in coming time in the land of the free and the home of the brave. Segregation of races is interdicted. A state is shorn of the right to enact segregation law, and as a municipality, it is powerless to prevent "negroes from occupying houses in white neighborhoods."

SUFFOLK, VA.
NEWS HERALD

MAY 21 1930

IT WAS ANTICIPATED

The way the papers "played up" the decision of the United States Supreme Court in declaring unconstitutional the Richmond ordinance designed to segregate that city's Negro population one would be apt to think that they were taken entirely by surprise. After the decision in the New Orleans case this newspaper was at a loss why a council as intelligent as that of the Capital City is supposed to be would clutter up its record with anything so palpably worthless. Because the ordinance was based on a questionable statute, which itself would be declared invalid if a test were made, was no reason why the Richmond authorities should have expected any other conclu-

sion of the litigation. An indirect or roundabout law to accomplish a purpose may be as invalid as as a direct or positive one, it seems.

This last decision of the highest court is expected to put an end to "jim crow" city ordinances. There remains now only two ways of segregating the races in the south. One is for one race to refuse to sell property to the other in sections exclusively occupied by one race. The other is by restrictions placed in the contract of sale. The supreme court, we believe, has upheld the validity of restricted residential sections. Cities of the south, or of any other sections of the country as to that, which have a mixed population may regulate this problem in either or both of the ways mentioned.

Virginia has another case before the supreme court of appeals of exactly the same nature except that it deals with the suffrage, and the decision in the Richmond property or race segregation case foreshadows what the decision of the court will be. The validity of the section of the primary law which prevents Negroes from voting therein regardless of their politics has been questioned upon the same broad principle and if the high court is consistent with its Texas decision it will uphold the lower court. There never has been any doubt in our mind since the verdict in the Texas case that the initial decision would be upheld, although men standing high in the legal fraternity have expressed an opposite opinion. But if the court is governed by the same reasoning as applied in the segregation case the law is as good as declared invalid now.

CRITICIZING THE U. S. SUPREME COURT

Following the decision of the United States Supreme Court which invalidated the Richmond, Virginia, Residential Segregation Law, a group of citizens of Richmond has sent a petition to the highest legal tribunal of the land protesting the decision and urging the court to take back its decision, which has already been promulgated, and to render another in their favor.

Just what the supreme court is going to do about the protest in question, we do not know; but it seems to us, judging from the language which we understand was used in the petition, that each of the petitioners might be held in contempt.

Of course, it may be that the members of the supreme bench after reading the said petition decided that it was a huge joke; and, therefore, it was unworthy of consideration. At least, we think that it is the view we would have taken in the matter.

The statement in the petition, which says that the civilization of the white people of the state was in danger of degenerating unless the segregation ordinance was upheld, is the bunk. The petitioners, themselves, did not believe any such rot. The facts in the case are Virginia, like other states in the South, is backward and semi civilized because her statesmen, lawmakers and leaders devote too much of their time trying to keep the Negro down. If the white civilization is threatened in Virginia, it is the result of her leaders thinking in the wrong direction. Take New York state, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts where the people are far in advance of the people in Virginia, Louisiana, or Texas, and you will find that their statesmen and leaders are devoting their time and attention to the things which advance al

of the people. And the result is a higher civilization, a greater wealth, and a more prosperous people.

Of course, the people in Virginia and all of the other southern states can't see these things in their proper relation to the peace and to the prosperity of their respective states because they are in their own light. They are just too ignorant.

Therefore, we suppose the reason why the United States Supreme Court did not hold the Virginians in contempt for criticizing the actions of that judical body in the segregation case is because a big allowance was made for ignorance.

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Just what the supreme court is going to do about the protest in question, we do not know; but it seems to us, judging from the language which we understand was used in the petition, that each of the petitioners might be held in contempt.

Of course, it may be that the members of the supreme bench after reading the said petition decided that it was a huge joke; and, therefore, it was unworthy of consideration. At least, we think that it is the view we would have taken in the matter.

The statement in the petition, which says that the civilization of the white people of the state was in danger of degenerating unless the segregation ordinance was upheld, is the bunk. The petitioners, themselves, did not believe any such rot. The facts in the case are Virginia, like other states in the South, is backward and semi civilized because her statesmen, lawmakers and leaders devote too much of their time trying to keep the Negro down. If the white civilization is threatened in Virginia, it is the result of her leaders thinking in the wrong direction. Take New York state, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts where the people are far in advance of the people in Virginia, Louisiana, or Texas, and you will find that their statesmen and leaders are devoting their time and attention to the things which advance al

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Segregation-1930

Virginia.

JAN 24 1930

VIRGINIAN-PILOT
NORFOLK, VA.

Property Owners Seek Referendum On Bathing Beach

Mass Meeting At Ocean View Takes Steps To Block Movement of City Council

Property owners at Ocean View, and elsewhere, are determined to fight action of the City Council in approving appropriation for the purchase of a Negro bathing beach on Chesapeake Bay at Little Creek.

A meeting of more than 100 interested persons at Ocean View last night appointed a committee to draft the necessary papers to submit the bathing beach matter to the people in a referendum, in the event the council does not see fit to rescind the action taken January 14.

The committee to draft the referendum papers is composed of Walter Harris, Joseph Morris, Dr. J. W. Read and J. W. Watkins.

In the event the council does not rescind its action next Tuesday, a mass meeting will be held that night, at a place to be announced later. It will be in the nature of an indignation meeting, it was said last night, and the referendum movement will be launched formally at that time.

A committee, whose names will appear on the referendum petition, has been selected. It is as follows: Dr. Read, A. W. Lawrence, P. J. Bougadis, Robert H. Gregory, George J. De Hegh, M. W. Talbot, Mrs. Lillian Addenbrook and Mrs. Katherine Roberts.

The meeting last night was held in the offices of the Ocean View Mutual Building and Loan Association. It was an overflow meeting, and the ultimatum was sent out to the council at that time.

The mass meeting projected will be for people in all parts of Norfolk, and will not be confined to Ocean View residents, it was said.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM

JAN 14 1930

NEGRO BAN ILLEGAL

Richmond Segregation Ordinance Declared Unconstitutional.

By the United Press.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14. — The Richmond ordinance baring Negroes from living in certain areas of the city was declared unconstitutional today in a decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION.

The racial segregation ordinance adopted by the city of Richmond was again pronounced unconstitutional, this time by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which sustained the decision of Judge D. Lawrence Groner, made in the United States District Court last fall. This decison followed an appeal by the city, which contended that it had the power to restrict residence of the races to certain districts. The city will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court although previous decisions have been against such forms of segregation.

Another form of segregation has made its appearance in so far removed a territory as Los Angeles, California, by the insertion of a covenant in the deeds given to purchasers from a restricted development, in which it is covenanted that the owner will not sell or convey the property to any one of the Negro race during a period of ninetynine years. The trouble with such covenants or restrictions is that they invariably act as a hindrance to the sale of the property at some future period, when the residential conditions have changed to such an extent as to make a sale to Negroes more profitable than a sale to whites.

This was exemplified in a Washington case, where such a covenant was held binding and a sale to a colored purchaser prevented, although the neighborhood later changed to such an extent as to make any other sale highly improbable. Restrictions in deeds are frequently found to be traps for the unwary and the courts are growing more liberal in dissolvng them, when the conditions that first caused them to be adopted have changed or disappeared.

But segregation by city ordinance is another kind of thing and a dangerous public policy to approve, with such a variety of race elements as are to be found in the United States. Hence the City of Richmond seems to have embarked upon a futile attempt to keep up its ghetto system.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES-DISPATCH

JAN 15 1930

Delaying the Inevitable

THE race segregation ordinance, Richmond's somewhat childish attempt to cope with a problem that is growing steadily graver, has moved one step nearer its inevitable extinction. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday upheld the decision of JUDGE D. LAWRENCE GRONER declaring the ordinance unconstitutional. The play has one more act, the appeal to the United States Supreme Court. After the highest tribunal has reiterated its verdict that such acts are violative of the fourteenth amendment, the city will find itself with no segregation ordinance and the problem presented by the gradual and natural encroachments of the colored population into white neighborhoods will be with us all over again.

Richmond has the doubtful honor of having passed the first segregation act. That was in 1911. It was declared unconstitutional. Other Southern communities, lacking also the intelligence to meet this problem, passed segregation acts. Baltimore, Winston-Salem, Atlanta and Louisville adopted the makeshift. The Louisville ordinance came up to the Supreme Court and was declared unconstitutional.

Richmond's latest venture was designed to accomplish by indirection what it had failed to accomplish in 1911. Some inspired lawmaker suggested that the new ordinance have for its authority the Virginia racial integrity law, which was not in existence when the original ordinance was passed. This move of almost unbelievable cunning failed to impress the Federal district judge, and it had little effect upon the Circuit Court of Appeals. It would be incautious to wager that the Supreme Court will be less astute than the lower tribunals. It is doubtful that any one who is ushering the segregation ordinance to its grave seriously believes that the Supreme Court will hesitate to brand it null and void.

Just what the city has gained by this clumsy maneuvering is not apparent to the looker-on. It has served simply as a narcotic, the effects of which will wear off as soon as the Supreme Court gets to the case. When the segregation problem was being considered by Council, the gravity of the situation was impressed upon the government, the Chamber of Commerce and the thinking public. It is entirely possible that the energy engendered by the repeated discussions of the problem might have resulted in the working out of some real solution. If Richmond could be made to realize that the overflowing of the colored population from its established neighborhoods was not the work of malice or a move to embarrass the whites, but the inevitable result of increases in the population and the growing demand for better homes and better surroundings, then the brains and wealth of the community could be mobilized to work out a permanent solution. But we preferred to fool ourselves with this quack remedy. It is not too early for the thinking citizens who interested themselves in this matter when it was being agitated in Council to begin laying their plans for the return of our trick ordinance.

RACIAL INTEGRITY has long been a phrase to conjure with, and its magical potency continues to be invoked notwithstanding repeated condemnation by the United States courts. The city of Richmond, Virginia, in its zeal for the preservation of racial integrity, undertook by ordinance early in 1929 to designate the parts of the city in which whites only might reside and to exclude Negro residents from such districts. Some months ago a Negro, J. D. Deans, who was denied by the city the right to occupy a house which he owned in a district set aside exclusively for whites, won his case in the Federal District Court, and the decision of the lower court has just been sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals. The city has, of course, a right of appeal to the Supreme Court, and the Assistant City Attorney, who has conducted the case, has announced that an appeal will be taken notwithstanding that segregation by ordinance has already been defeated in Louisiana and in Dallas, Indianapolis, Norfolk, and Louisville. The persistence of Richmond in doing what the Supreme Court will almost certainly set aside constitutes a kind of moral contempt of court for which, unfortunately, there is no legal penalty. It is taking an unconscionably long time for the South to learn that discrimination against the Negro simply because he is a Negro is unconstitutional.

Asheville, N. C., Times
Thursday, January 16, 1930

Segregation Law To Be Taken To Supreme Court

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 15.—(U.P.)—The United States supreme court will be asked to rule on the constitutionality of the Richmond segregation ordinance, Lucius F. Cary, assistant city attorney, said Wednesday.

The ordinance, which forbids whites or blacks from residing in a block where the other race predominates, was held unconstitutional by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Tuesday.

Action of the appeals court upheld the ruling of District Judge D. L. Groner in the case of J. B. Deans, owner of a dwelling in a block predominated by whites, who was expelled from the block.

Judge Groner held the city ordinance in conflict with the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution.

NEW YORK
GRAPHIC

JAN 15 1930

NEGRO RESIDENTIAL BAN DECLARED ILLEGAL

Special to The GRAPHIC

Richmond, Va., Jan. 15.—Restriction of residence in the city of Richmond according to races as prescribed in a municipal ordinance was declared unconstitutional in an opinion written by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The case in which the ruling was made, overthrowing the ordinance and which the city attorney has announced will be carried up to the United States Supreme Court, is that of J. D. Deans, local Negro property owner.

JAN 24 1930
LEDGER-DISPATCH
NORFOLK, VA.

Ledger-Dispatch Readers Write

Letters from friends and readers of the Ledger-Dispatch on current matters will be published as promptly as space will permit. While The Ledger-Dispatch does not suggest by their publication approval or disapproval of the views expressed in them, it realizes that they constitute a reflection of opinion on matters of great public importance and that the people in general should have opportunity to read them. It is asked that correspondents confine their communications to 300 words; and the editor reserves, of course, the right to eliminate such matter as may not be suitable for publication. Signatures and addresses must be attached for publication.

OPPOSES SITE SELECTED FOR NEGRO BEACH

Editor Ledger-Dispatch:

Sir—As a regular subscriber to your valuable paper and with your permission I take this opportunity to question the truth of a prediction you made in your editorial of January 16.

You state in substance that there is not the slightest danger of any harm beieng done at Ocean View either in property depreciation or otherwise.

This reminds me of the darkey who was sent to jail for a trival offense and who sent for his attorney who promptly told him they could not put him in jail for such a small offense. The darkey replied, "I know, but they already got me in jail."

It is natural for you and others who are not affected and who do not have to patronize public conveyences to say that everything will come out all right. But it is not nature for those who are directly affected with their life savings, and who by force of circumstances have to use the street cars and buses, to look at it in this light. We are already hurt. You certainly must know that the street car and buss riding public are embarrassed daily at the present time by the colored people who touch you on the shoulder and tell you to hove up front.

These requests are not always made in a polite manner but even when so made are extremely embarrassing. Is it not natural to assume that this condition will become general and in time intolerable?

Suppose the scheme turns out to be an unsuccessful flop. Then it will be a waste of money, energy and worry, and the surrounding territory will never recover from the damage already done.

On the other hand, suppose it becomes a success beyond the expectatitons of its promoters, it will then naturally be a drawing card for out of town visitors with their picnics and excursions routed through Willoughby to be unloaded and transferred at our already congested terminal Ocean View.

Is it not apparent to those who can see ten years hence the mixed confusion that will exist at this point?

How will the Ocean View authorities be able to prevent the mingling of races at this terminal where transfer to Little Creek is necessary. The crowded condition of this terminal on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays with whites alone is a problem. Can it not be seen at a glance what we are to expect in the future, with a consequent loss in patronage from those who unfortunately do not own an automomile. I think it is very unfortunate that the city council can not look ahead fifteen or twenty years and picture what should take place. An unbroken line of good taxible property from Ocean View to Virginia Beach. Hundreds and hundreds of lots have already been sold on our beautiful Shore Drive, between the Cottage Line and Little Creek.

Preparations are now in progress for many cottages to go up at East Ocean View and not a few of them are contemplated by employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The chances are that this progress will now stop, and the property resold at considerable loss.

On the adverse action of city council in the face of such a large delegation of protestants which you admit was the largest crowd that has ever appeared before the council, it appears that their minds were fully made up before the meeting and convinces me that they have been waiting patiently for years for an opportunity to grab a piece of shore line property for a song regardless of who it hurt in order to fulfill an imaginary obligation.

It is conceded that the majority of tax payers are willing for the city to provide a bathing beach for the colored race, but I am sure they would rather the city spend $100,000 instead of $14,000 if necessary and give them a place to themselves where they will not unconsciously destroy the property values of 10,000 citizesn, the most of whom have invested their life savings.

An indication of what will happen to Ocean View is registered in the complete silence of Virginia Beach, because they know that Ocaen View patronage will be diverted thereto. Good bye, Ocean View, with your beautiful shore drive and the best fishing grounds on the Atlantic Coast.

Looking at it from a different point of view I seriously question the constitutional rights of the city appropriating money to be used or spent outside the city limits for either white or black for amusement purposes.

J. T. BANNISTER.

Portsmouth, Va.

OPPOSES PHONOGRAPH RECORDS OVER RADIO

Editor Ledger-Dispatch,

Sir: A pertinent question at this time is the subject of the desirability of broadcasting phonograph records from radio stations. The phonograph with its records is strictly a form of home entertainment, and it can never be properly classed as real radio music.

Real radio music should be personally and realistically produced in radio programs while the mechanically recorded or "canned" music should be left for the phonograph for which it is made and intended.

Perhaps there is nothing more disheartening to a genuine and enthusiastic radio fan than to have to listen to a program of phonograph records being broadcast. The usua

(Continued result is that the fan invariably tunes out the station offering him such a program for his entertainment.

In an interview published in the Washington Post, Frederick R. Huber, director of WBAL, at Baltimore, is quoted on this subject as follows:

"It is unfair to the radio listener to give him the same type of entertainment on his radio tha he may easily get on his phonograph. In fact, I cannot see why one should listen to the radio if he is to receive the same sort of music on the air that he can hear on his talking machine.

"Psychologically speaking, the disc program is of doubtful appeal, as listeners want the human equation in their programs; they want to hear the artists themselves, and not a mechanical record of their work. Unquestionably, when a recorded or mechanically reproduced program is broadcast it lacks the thrill that comes with listening to the actual artists themselves."

It would appear to be the part of wisdom for radio program directors to recognize that what the public wants is real music and that the broadcasting of phonograph records is undesirable.

W. S. MORRIS, JR.

Norfolk, Va.

PRAISE FOR MR. COLEMAN AND HIS PLATFORM

Editor Ledger-Dispatch:

Sir, Anent all the controversy in the press, the City Council and with the public safety chiefs, concerning the Coleman-Page Police and Fireman Bill, let's not have so many misleading statements, but a few facts concerning this proposed legislation.

First. Speaking about a referundum, did not Mr. Coleman hold such a referundum on this and other planks of his platform when he submitted them to the people during the campaign last summer.

Second: Is it not a fact that his complete platform containing this proposed bill was published in both daily papers and freely distributed on thousands of cards that were broadcast over the city.

Third: Did not Mr. Coleman start a precedent in the state legislature campaign when he held public outdoor meetings (by invitation) in every part of the city and spoke of his platform in detail so that everyone may know and have no doubt where he stood on these issues.

Here is his platform:

State automobile tax to be substantially decreased. No city auto tax. Cities to share in gasoline tax in lieu of licenses.

Increasing exemptions of married men, head of families, unmarried men and women.

Prohibiting small loan companies from charging 42 per cent and garnisheeing salaries.

To increase exemptions of wage earners from $50,000 to $100,000 per month, free from garnishment.

City Councils to have jurisdiction over school boards, with the power to remove trustees.

Increasing weekly allowance under Workmen's Compensation Act.

Allowing policemen and firemen appeal to the Corporation Court from decision of the City Manager.

Champion all legislation in interest of the masses. Equal rights to all, special privileges to none.

Fourth: Was he not nominated and elected on this platform, running second in a field of eight or nine candidates.

Fifth: Can it be explained in the face of these facts, why he should not now stand by his pledge and do as he promised.

The public safety chiefs say their men don't approve of this bill, well what else could they expect when approached by them? If the trial board's findings are so fair and impartial, why should they or anyone else fear having the matter aired publicly in our courts. The courts of the land are founded on the principle of justice and a fair trial and in the event that they err in passing judgment, then the defendant has the recourse to an appeal to a higher tribunal. Do these kickers claim that the findings of the trial boards are invulnerable and fairer than trial by court and jury. No, but they know that if this bill is passed, that their big stick will be whittled to a reed and the mailed fist regime will end. No man who is really guilty of a charge and is punished in accordance with the degree of the offense, will ever appeal to a higher tribunal. In proof of this, is it not a fact that the Constitution of Virginia, section 120, provides for just such an appeal, and is it not also a fact that a law was passed in 1887. section 3010 of the Code, which also provides for just such appeals to the courts by firemen and policemen and still remains on the statute books and is enforcable except where city charters provide other proceedure, can anyone recall where this status was ever taken advantage of while it was enforceable in Norfolk, and why not, because when it was in existance trial boards were very careful in rendering their decisions which is not the case under present conditions."

Now as to the mass meeting that has been called. Mr. Coleman is again starting a precedent, by taking the people into his confidence, but when it is remembered that he ran as an independent, as "The Peoples Candidate," he is only doing the right and proper thing by calling a public meeting in order to learn their ideas and wishes on proposed legislation. It is only that he has the audacity and courage to represent the will and wishes of the people, and stick to the pledges made to them, that has startled the rest of dictators and bosses, they can't understand such brazen effrontery on the part, the very idea of not catering to and consulting them first as to their wishes, what does the people amount to anyway, why should they be consulted, who ever heard of such a thing.

It can be depended upon that Mr Coleman is representing the masses and not the cliques or bosses.

JOHN E. DOAR.

Norfolk, Va.

ASSAILS SEGREGATION BAN.

Richmond, Va., Protests Invalidation of Ordinance by Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—Richmond, Va., today filed in the Supreme Court a protest against the court's action Monday in affirming a decision holding invalid a Richmond ordinance prohibiting Negroes from residing in houses in white neighborhoods.

Richmond said it had been "denied the opportunity to present the real menace to the racial integrity of Virginia," the case having been decided without oral argument.

Asserting that Virginia had "already made a decided start in race amalgamation," and terming it "a menace to its higher civilization, which it is the essential purpose of government to preserve," Richmond asked the court to reconsider its action. It also requested an opportunity to present facts to show that the ordinance was "a necessary exercise of police power in Virginia."

Separation of the races was declared to be the alternative to "undesirable amalgamation."

The decision which the high court affirmed was rendered by the Circuit Court of Appeals, of which Judge John J. Parker, rejected Supreme Court nominee, was a member.

Segregation Hit by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The supreme court last Monday affirmed the judgment of the circuit court of appeals for the fourth circuit holding unconstitutional residential race segregation.

The case came before the court on an appeal taken by the city of Richmond, Va., against J. B. Deane. It had attracted attention during the hearing and the debate on the nomination of Judge John J. Parker to be an associate justice of the supreme court. Judge Parker is a member of the bench of the circuit court of appeals for the fourth circuit, and the decision of that court in this case was cited by his supporters to show that he was not prejudiced against our people.

There was no written opinion. The supreme court simply predicated its decision upon prior decisions in the Louisville and New Orleans residential segregation cases, in which it was held a city ordinance which forbids our people to occupy houses in blocks where the greater number of houses are occupied by white persons is unconstitutional.

Segregation – 1930

Virginia.

Federal Court of Appeals Rules Against Richmond Segregation Law

1/25/30 N.Y.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., has affirmed the recent decision by Judge Groner of the United States District Court of the Eastern Disrict of Virginia, who declared the recently enacted segregation ordinance passed by the City Council of Richmond to be unconstitutional. The decision of the Court of Appeals resulting from an appeal by the city of Richmond from Judge Groner's decision was rendered by Circuit Judges Parker and Northcott and District Judge McDowell. The ruling dealt a crashing blow to the hopes of the Richmond authorities that the ordinance would be declared valid.

The Circuit Court of Appeals decison affirming Judge Groner's was made on the basis of the basis of the segregation case, Buchanan vs. Warley, won by the N. A. A. C. P. in 1917, which decision was affirmed in a case also carried to the Supreme Court by the N. A. A. C. P., through its New Orleans Branch and known as Harmon vs. Tyler.

The decision rendered, quoting the above cases, declares "Attempt is made to distinguish the case at bar from these cases (Buchanan vs. Warley and Harmon vs. Tyler) on the ground that the zoning ordinance here under consideration bases its interdiction on the lagal prohibition of inter-marriage and not on its interdiction on the legal prohibition of inter-marriage is itself based on race, the question here, in final analysis, is identical with that which the Supreme Court has twice decided in the cases cited."

The Federal Court of Appeals decision continues by dismissing consideration of cases cited by the Richmond city authorities in which attempt is made to justify the segregation ordinance on the basis of court decisions upholding the right to restrict property in certain areas or erection of certain types of buildings. "They deal" the decision continues, "with the right of a city to bid the erection of buildings of particular kind or for a particular within certain sections of the which manifestly is a very different question from that involved That the Supreme Court did consider that the doctrine of Buchanan vs. Warley was in any way overruled or limited by Euclid vs. Ambler, is shown by the fact that Harmon vs. Tyler was decided five months after the latter case and its decision was expressly based on the former. There was no error and the decree below is affirmed."

Lucius F. Cary, assistant City Attorney of Richmond, who argued the present case, announced following rendition of the decision that the city would carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. There seems, however, little likelihood of success in view of the unequivocal language of the United States Supreme Court in the cases of Buchanan vs. Warley and Harmon vs. Tyler.

The situation occasioned by the Richmond ordinance is a novel one in that there was considerable opposition to the ordinance not only by colored people, but by whites as well. Colored citizens, under the leadership of Dr. Leon A. Reid, prominent Richmond dentist, raised funds to fight the case. The Richmond daily newspapers unequivocally condemned passage of the ordinance and the Richmond Inter-racial Commission was active against it. Throughout the progress of the case, Attorneys Alfred E. Cohen and Joseph R. Pollard of Richmond had the co-operation of the National Legal Committee of the N. A. A. C. P., and Walter White, acting secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. paid a visit to Richmond to help in the preparation of plans to contest the ordinance. The case is known as City of Richmond vs. J. B. Deans.

SEGREGATION ACT IS HELD TO BE INVALID

Daily Mail Charleston W. Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 15 (AP). —The race segregation ordinance of Richmond was declared unconstitutional yesterday by the United States circuit court of appeals in an opinion which sustained the decision of Judge D. Lawrence Groner in the United States district court last fall. 1/15/30

The decision followed the city's appeal in which it was contended that the municipality had the right to restrict residence of the races.

VIRGINIAN-PILOT
NORFOLK, VA.

MAR 3 – 1930

Time to Act

More than a month has passed since the Council, at the request of Ocean View interests, deferred final action on the acquisition of a site near Little Creek for the establishment of a Negro beach, in order to investigate the possibility of finding a suitable site to which there would be less objection on the part of owners of nearby property.

Nothing has come of this postponement except a recommendation that the city condemn a bay front section of the Bradford tract lying immediately to the east of the Pennsylvania Railroad's artificial harbor at Little Creek. That is the recommendation of the committee of five representing Ocean View property interests. If anything has been done about it, it has not been made public Meantime March has followed February, Spring is only a few weeks off and another hot summer on the way. When the dog days come will there be a beach to which the colored population of this city can go, or will they once more be shut off from this source of health and recreation as they have been throughout Norfolk's entire corporate history?

The Virginian-Pilot is confident that it is the sincere desire of the Council to provide the 70,000 Negroes of this city with a convenient beach facility with the least practicable delay. It consented to a short additional delay in order to permit a search for a better solution than it has already evolved and approved, but it did not by this act consent to a strangling of the project by the process of indefinite postponement. Either the Bradford tract proposal involves a more promising solution or it does not. If it is feasible from the viewpoint of expense and accessibility, and at the same time promises to excite less opposition than has been directed against the Pennsylvania Railroad tract immediately across the water to the west, it is high time that the proper proceedings be instituted. If it is not feasible, measured by these tests, then it is time for the Council to complete its acquisition of the Little Creek site already selected, and make it available for use this summer.

SEGREGATION IN VIRGINIA GETS 2D BLACK EYE

Afro-American

RICHMOND, Va.—

Virginia's race segregation ordinance got its second black eye in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, on January 14. 1-18-30

The United States District Court, Judge D. Lawrence Groner, presiding, declared the municipal measure unconstitutional last fall. Baltimore Md.

The case involved was that of the City of Richmond against J. B Deans who was denied the right to reside in property he owns on 27th street by the city segregation ordinance.

... J. R. Pollard and Alfred ... as attorneys, Deans ... to the courts.

... city maintained that its segregation ordinance is entirely new and different from all other ordinances of the kind, basing its authority on the Virginia state racial integrity act and not upon the segregation act of 1911 which was the forerunner of the segregation law as passed in Baltimore, Louisville and other cities of the country.

Attorneys for Deans held that the segregation ordinance was a violation of the 14th Amendment, and that the right to own property preceded state constitutions and doesn't owe its origin to them.

His attorneys said:

"If it were once conceded that the legislature may lawfully exclude a Negro from residence in a city square, if already occupied in the majority by the white race, then it would logically follow that it could deny him residence in every county of the state under like conditions, as the latter is only a matter of degree n the expanse of territory."

The case will probably be carried to the U.S. Supreme Court.

RICHMOND CASE VERDICT AFFECTS PROPERTY RIGHTS

Journal and Guide

Lower Courts Upheld By Highest U. S. Tribunal

2-24-30

Norfolk, Va.

MEASURE INVALID

Decree Holds That Law Is Based On Race Distinction

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The right of the Negro race to purchase and live in homes of his choice in any part of American cities just like any other United States citizens was affirmed Monday by the highest tribunal in America, the U. S. Supreme Court, when it affirmed the decision of the lower Federal courts holding invalid an ordinance of Richmond, Va., aimed at the segregation of the races by prohibiting Negroes from occupying houses in neighborhoods of white people. The Court's decision was not unexpected, as it had already passed on ordinances designed to prevent colored citizens from living in white residential sections of cities.

The decision Monday follows a decision holding unconstitutional a somewhat similar ordinance passed by the Richmond City Council in 1911.

Another ordinance with the same intent, passed by the city of Louisville, Ky., has also been held invalid.

The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Federal District Court and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the current decision. These courts held the ordinance to be based upon "unlawful race discrimination," and therefore contrary to the Federal Constitution. Under the ordinance, it was illegal for anyone to use "as a residence any building on any street between intersecting streets, where the majority of residences are occupied by those with whom said person is forbidden to intermarry by the racial integrity law."

The city's legal authorities contended that the ordinance was valid, since it was based on the State statute and not on race or color, but the court took the view that the statute itself is based on race distinction, and for that reason found it contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Sought Injunction

The case grew out of a petition for injunction brought by J. B. Deans, Ne-

gro, in the courts last year after he had purchased a home in a white neighborhood. It was subsequently announced that Deans would occupy the house as a residence if the Federal Court upheld him in the position that the ordinance was invalid.

James E. Cannon, city attorney, and Lucius F. Carey, his assistant, represented the city in the case, while Deans was represented by Alfred E. Cohen and J. R. Pollard, Negro attorney. An echo of the case was heard in the Senate fight on confirmation of the nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the Supreme Court, since Judge Parker was one of the circuit judges who held the ordinance to be invalid when an appeal was taken from the decision of Judge D. Lawrence Groner in the District Court. Friends of Judge Parker called attention to his decision in asserting that he was not prejudiced against the Negro race as was charged by the Association for the Advancement of Colored ePople.

Cohen, arguing the case here for Deans, said in part:

"If it were once conceded that the legislature may lawfully in the exercise of its police power, exclude a Negro from residence in a city square, then it would logically follow that it could deny him residence in every county in the State under like conditions, and thus nullify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution which made the Negro a citizen of the State as well as of the United States. The Negro might thus be expatriated."

Stand of City Outlined

On the other hand, counsel for the city argued that the Federal Constitution did not specifically cover the point at issue in the case. With reference to the clause in the Fourteenth Amendment which provides that no State "shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," the assistant city attorney declared:

"It is quite clear that there is a citizenship of the United States and a citizenship of a State which are distinct from each other, and which depend upon different characteristics or circumstances in the individual. We think this distinction and its explicit recognition in this amendment of great weight in this argument because the next paragraph of this same section which is the one mainly relied on by the plaintiffs, speaks only of privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States and does not speak of those of the several states.

"Of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the State we wish to state that it is only the former which are placed by this clause under the protection of the Federal Constitution and that the latter whatever they may be are not intended to have any additional protection by this paragraph of the amendment."

DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL BY HIGHEST COURT IN LAND— SOUGHT VALIDITY THRU STATE STATUTE

Recorder 5-24-30

Attorney Argues That Ordinance Would Have Denied Negro Residence In Every County In The State Under Like Conditions and Thus Nullify 14th Amendment Of The Federal Constitution

WASHINGTON, May 23.—(CNS)—The Richmond "segregation ordinance," designed to prevent Negroes from living in so-called "white sections" of the city, was held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme court in an opinion handed down here Monday.

The ordinance had already been held by the Federal district and Circuit courts of Virginia to contravene the Federal Constitution, but the Richmond city authorities carried it to the highest court in the land in an effort to demonstrate its validity. Indianapolis

The verdict of the Supreme court was not unexpected, since a segregation ordinance passed the Richmond City council in 1911 was held by the highest tribunal to be invalid, as was an ordinance of similar nature adopted by the city of Louisville.

The Supreme court affirmed the judgement of the lower courts that Richmond's recently-enacted ordinance is unconstitutional because it is based upon "unlawful race discrimination." Under the ordinance it was illegal for any one to use "as a residence any building on any street between intersecting streets, where the majority of residences are occupied by those with whom said person is forbidden to intermarry by the racial integrity of law."

It was the contention of the Richmond legal authorities that the ordinance was valid, since it was based on the state statute and not on race or color, but the court took the view that the statute itself is based on race distinction, and for that reason found that it is contrary to the Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

J. B. Dean, a prominent colored citizen of that city, threw the matter of the ordinance's constitutionality in the courts last year, when he purchased a house on North Twenty-seventh street, a white neighborhood, and applied through counsel for an injunction from the Federal District court restraining the city from placing the ordinance in effect. It was subsequently thought that Dean would occupy the house as a residence, if the court upheld him in his position that the ordinance was valid.

Mr. Dean was represented Monday by Attorneys J. R. Pollard and Alfred E. Cohen, the latter white, and both of Richmond.

The case figured somewhat in the Senate fight on the nomination of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to the Supreme court, since the judge was one of the Circuit court judges who held the ordinance to be invalid when an appeal was taken by the city from the decision of Judge Lawrence Groner of the District court. Friends of Judge Parker argued in the Senate that his decision in this case showed that he had no prejudice against the Negro race.

Mr. Cohen in presenting the case before the Supreme court emphasized that if it were conceded that the legislature may lawfully, in the exercise of its police power, exclude a Negro from residence in a city square, if already occupied in the majority by the white race, then it would logically follow that it could deny him residence in every county in the state under like conditions, and thus nullify the Fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution which made the Negro a citizen of the state as well as of the United States.

PROTEST COURT'S INVALIDATION OF SEGREGATION LAW

Richmond, Va. Asks Reconsideration of Action by Body. Wants to Argue the Case.

St. Louis Argus

ASSAILS SEGREGATION BAN

5-30-30

Group Declares Ordinance Was Made to Prevent Amalgamation and Aid Police.

St. Louis, Mo

WASHINGTON, May 28 —Thoroughly indignant over the United State's Supreme Court's action in affirming a decision holding invalid a Richmond ordinance prohibiting Colored Americans from residing in houses in so-called "white neighborhoods", the municipal government of Richmond Friday filed a protest against the opinion.

Want Action Reconsidered

The protest stated that Richmond had been "denied the opportunity to present the real menace to racial integrity of Virginia," the case having been decided without argument.

The court was asked to reconsider its action due to the "real menace that lies in its decision." Virginia, it was asserted, had already made a decided start in "race amalgamation." This was termed "a menace to higher civilization, which it is the essential purpose of the government to preserve." It also requested an opportunity to present facts to show that the ordinance was a necessary exercise of police power in Virginia.

"Separation of the races was declared to be the alternative to "undesirable amalgamation."

Held Unconstitutional

The Supreme Court, in its opinion, the Richmond ordinance prohibiting anyone to use "as a residence any building on any street between intersecting streets where the majority of the houses are occupied by those with whom the said person is forbidden to intermarry by the racial integrity law, was unconstitutional, thus affirming decision of the lower court.

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Tuesday, May 27, 1930

RICHMOND LOSES IN SEGREGATION FIGHT

Washington, May 26.—(AP)—Richmond, Va., failed in the Supreme Court today in its attempt to have the court re-consider its action in sustaining a decision holding invalid its race segregation ordinance.

The court declined to reopen the case.

The circuit court of appeals held invalid a city ordinance prohibiting Negroes from living in white neighborhoods, and whites from living in Negro neighborhoods. The decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court without hearing oral arguments.